PALMER MOTOR CYCLE
CORD COVERS AND TUBES
JUST RECEIVED.
Send for full particulars.
WELLINGTON CYCLISTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Palmer Cycle Covers Rs. at 7/0
Buccaneer Covers at 5/0
Palmer Tubes at .. 3/8
and Buccaneer Tubes Rs. 2-12 each.
WELLINGTONS SUPPLY SAME
BOMBAY & POONA.

VOL. IV NO. 195 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P & O SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.		Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons
14th	Aug.	Malwa	11000	....	..
20th	"	Kashmir	9000	....	..
27th	"	Salsette	6000	Kaisari-Hind	11500
3rd	Sept.	Caledonia	8000	....	..
10th	"	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
17th	"	Khyber	9000	....	..
24th	"	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9800
1st	Oct.	Nagoya	7000	....	..
8th	"	Karmala	9000	....	..
15th	"	Khiva	9000	....	..
22nd	"	Arabia	8000	....	..
29th	"	Nellore	7000	....	..

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
24th Aug	Sardinia	7000	Arabia	8000
7th Sept.	Novara	7000	Morea	11000
21st	Nore	7000	Medina	11000
5th Oct	Malta	7000	Malwa	11000
16th Nov	Novara	7000	Moolan	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
16th "	Dumra	Karachi and P. Gulf Fast Mail.
*17th "	Pundua	P.Gulf extra.
*22nd "	Linga	Karachi direct.

*or later on arrival of English Mail.

S.S. Linga will sail on 8th August for Karachi direct.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

SINCE my business is ADVERTISING, I am taking my own medicine by advertising myself.

I do not intend to boast about myself, but I do want to tell you what I think I can do.

There are many clever men in the field. I know I have the keenest competition to meet but that will not prevent me from getting my share of the business.

I feel so sure of being able to help some business men to do a greater business by adopting the style of advertising I believe in, that I will be willing to take a modest fee, as I am certain you would not like, in fairness to me, that I should render this service absolutely free of charge.

R. V. KAIKINI.

3, Medows, Street, Bombay.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,900 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

When you are in the market for Kaminia Oil, see that you get KAMINIA OIL and no other.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250		19thAug.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Athens	A&C	5594	12th Sept.
*City of Paris	A&C	9000	2nd Oct.
City of York	A&C	7834	10th Oct.
City of Cairo	A&C	7700	10th Nov.

*Calling at Marseilles.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,683	480	790
Liverpool	600	90	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool		942	.. ..	712

Special rates by B Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY TO PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
"S.S. Asia Maru".	2561	11th Aug. 1916.	20th Aug. 1916.
"S.S. Anyo Maru"	2169	27th Aug. 1916	5th Sept. 1916

For further particulars apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,

72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 21,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,956
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager

KAMINIA OIL is a food to your hair rendering it soft and silky. Use it and look.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Totomi Maru	M. Fujio	3412	5th Aug.	15th Aug.
Moyori Maru	M. Taniguchi	3773	13th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Yamaga Maru	S. Kudo	3791	19th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Bombay Maru	S. Shinchara	4625	17th Aug.	26th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN,

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Java Maru ..	4459	S. Yanagi	14th Aug	24th Aug.
Indo Maru ..	5311	K. Tashiro	22nd Aug.	31st Aug.
Shinkoku Maru	5336	Y. Kuchiki	14th Sept.	25th Sept.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes,

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA
CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia"; Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Bankers to the Government in Busra.)

HEAD OFFICE 4, Crosby Square, London E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad an Basra.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Gaskell Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculadss, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Honolulu
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Kobe	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tientsin
Los Angles	Osaka	Tokyo
Liaoyang	Pekin	Tsingtau
		Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

FLOORING TILES, MARBLE
MERCHANTS AND
CONTRACTORS.

GAZDAR & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.

BOMBAY

BATH TUBS, LAVATORIES. URINALS, BATHROOM FITTINGS, ETC.

HOTELS

ADMIRABLE SITUATION AT

NASIK ROAD,

DEOLALI.

ENGLISH CLIMATE

ACCOMODATION CAN BE HAD AT

EMPRESS HOTEL.

FOR EUROPEAN FAMILIES

CHARGES MODERATE.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. AUCTIONEERS.

NO. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Tele. No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT FALKLAND ROAD, 9th CROSS LANE OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Mr. Waman Wasudeo Muranjan, the Transferee of Mortgage, Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will, on SATURDAYY, the 19th day of August, 1916 at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Maheboob Nasrudin Khatwatey and Bai Vajeerbai, wife of Oosman Nasrudin Khatwatey the undermentioned property in exercise of power of sale reserved under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 17th day of October, 1889 and made between the said Mortgagees of the one part and Wasoodeo Balaji of the other part.

PARTICULARS:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari Land or ground together with the building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Falkland Road 9th Cross Lane without the Fort of Bombay registered under New Survey No. 5587 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward E. No. 2307 and Street No. 6, and containing by admeasurement 150 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by a Gully and beyond that by the house of Ganga Naikkin and on or towards the South by a gulley and beyond that by the house of Gowlee Laxman.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas. Attorneys for the Tranferee of Mortgage, at their office at No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE NEWLY BUILT LANDED PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF THE NAGDEVI STREET AND NAGDEVI CROSS LANE.

On FRIDAY, the 8th September, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the owner, sell by public auction on the premises, the very valuable newly built landed property at the junction of two main roads, and accruing very good rent and more particularly described in the schedule hereunder:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with a newly built four storied house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 127 and under Street No. 229-233 situate lying and being on the East side of the Nagdevi Street outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 323 square yards, be the same little more or less, bearing Survey No. 127 and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage and by the property formerly of Moroba Kakarji and now of Khimji Damji, on the West by the Public Nagdevi Road, on the North by the property formerly of Atmaram Jairam and now of Hattambhoy Gullamhusein and on the South by the Nagdevi Cross Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal at their office at 95, Ash Lane,, Fort or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th August, 1916.

BETTER THAN THE BEST
BIKSON'S COFFEE
gives you a drink that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best. Taste it.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE HOUSE AT DELHI.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Maharaj Kishon Gursahimal an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 28th day of August, 1916, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in the following landed property.

PARTICULARS.—A house at Delhi, bearing Municipal No. 454 and bounded on the East by the house of Shri Ram Brahmin on the West by the house of Bibi Paro, on the North by a Temple and on the South by the house of Phoolu Guru.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th August, 1916.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

21, Medows Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of August, 1916, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

10 cases each 400 doz. pair silk finished glass bangles, sizes 1¼in. to 2¼in.
4 cases 1,100 dozen pairs celluloid bangles.
2 cases 400 dozen pairs glass bangles.
58 doz. Metallic Pocket Note Books.
1 case 31 doz. soft collars.
28 doz. soft collars.
5 cases crockery consisting of plates, jam pots, biscuit boxes, flower pots, flower holders, wall plates, vases jars, etc.

Household furniture of a gentleman consisting of tapestry upholstered drawing room sofas, chairs, velvet lined easy chairs, rocking chairs, reclining sofas, corner cabinets, wall cabinets, glassware, crockery, pictures, table lamp, hanging and standing lamps, etc.

Miscellaneous articles consisting of a set of saddles, camp bed, roll bedding, officers tent, dressing table, baby's easychairs, wooden chests, etc.

SORABJI, COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th August, 1916.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th August, 1916, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 66-72, 334-338, 340, Case No. 86, at the junction of Pydhowni Road and Memonwada Road.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th August, 1916.

PICTURES & PHOTOS
Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates.
KING & CO.,
Next to Evans Fraser,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED," "TO LET" AND "FOR SALE" advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

LOST—Purse containing currency notes approximately, Rs. 90, Gold, mizpah ring, between Carnac Bridge and J. J. Hospital on the evening of 14th instant, in Parel Tram. Finder will be handsomely rewarded on returning the same to Mrs. McHUGH, 19, Mazagon Terrace, Mazagon. 4947

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye Diseases. It cures cases of cataract in four weeks. No pain no fiarm. Rs. 3 per week. Two days' medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

ASTROLOGER Mr. HANUMANPARSAD PANDE, KASHIWALA, Thakordwar Road, Jeteker's Chawl, Bombay, foretells Teji, Mandi with exact figure showing annas and pies for cotton, silver, shares, etc., (Time 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.). 4754

WANTED

WANTED—TUTIONS by a graduate strong in English and Sanskrit or engagement as family-companion. Apply to Box No. 126, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4918

WANTED—Second-hand ENCYCLOPAEDIA of "Forms and Precedents." Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND BOILER 30 feet by 7 feet or 7 feet 6 inches by 150 lbs., working pressure. State age, and price. Apply to Box No. 125 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4911

WANTED.—A GRADUATE to act as a SECRETARY. Must have a thorough knowledge of Commercial correspondence. None but experienced men need apply to Box No. 129, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4939

WANTED—Smart young men as ACCOUNTS and STORES CLERKS. Salary Rs. 40 upwards. Apply stating age, qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 128, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4934

WANTED—A MAHOMEDAN LL.B., or High Court PLEADER for a Judicial appointment in a Native State in Kathiawar. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 124, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4905

WANTED—The public to note that a model TUTORIAL CLASS will be opened from the 1st of September for students of all classes. Men of thorough experience and practical skill will undertake the work. Success guaranteed to the dullest boy. Apply for a full prospectus to,

C. DESAI,
4942 Bori Buildings, Grant Road.

WANTED—For a Girls' High School, Fort, Bombay. TWO LADY TEACHERS for Standards VII and V to teach general English, History, Geography, Elementary, Mathematics. Salary Rs. 70 and Rs. 50 with annual increments if satisfactory. Extra remuneration if able to teach Physical Drill. Apply to Box No. 117, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4880

WANTED—A LADY SUPERINTENDENT for the JAYA AROGYA HOSPITAL, Gwalior. Must be an experienced and capable lady of good qualifications.

Salary Rs. 250 per month, rising to Rs. 350 by annual increments of Rs. 25. Free furnished quarters allowed.

Applications with copies of testimonials, stating qualifications, age and nationality be submitted to:—

W. G. NADKARNI,
Major,
Chief Medical Officer,
and Sanitary Commissioner,
4921 Gwalior State.

WANTED.—A second hand OIL ENGINE of a good make, and in perfect working order 8 to 10 B.H.P.

(2) ONE DYNAMO and complete ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT to be worked by the above engine, for use of a Cinematograph Company.

(3) ONE ELECTRICALLY DRIVEN CINEMATOGRAPH MACHINE, complete and in excellent order.

Write to Box No. 116 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," giving complete specifications, and particulars, as to price, and conditions, of all or any of the above. 4868

WANTED

WANTED—A SHORT-HAND TYPIST immediately. Only Hindoos need apply sharp to Messrs. PREMCHAND ROYCHAND & SONS, Fort. 4936

WANTED—HINDU CLERK knowing correspondence and Gujarati Accounts. Write stating experience to Box No. 130, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4941

WANTED.—A WEAVING MASTER. Only long and well-experienced in the line need apply in writing with copies of testimonials and stating least salary expected to THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co., 12, Hummum Street, Fort. 4935

WANTED.—Cotton purchasing in any District on Commission by a well experienced cotton selector. Best references and very good certificates. Apply to Box No. 131, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4945

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—One WESTING HOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 Volts, 960/1100 R. P. M., complete with shunt regulator, and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

ENGLISH Dessert Apples and Pears, 9 lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, for Rs. 3/8, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, the Manali Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.—Telegrams CAPTAIN BANON, Kulu. 4504

FOR SALE—In good working order Marshall Sons & Co., trip gear valve Engine Cylinders high and low 10 by 17½. Stroke 24 Revolutions 125. BEJONJI and JALBHOY DHANBHOORA Co., Bulsar. 4760

BLACK HAIR or money returned. The "MORNING STAR" makes your Grey Hair a beautiful Black-natural-glossy. Does not stain the skin. Per box Rs. 1-8, post free, from BATLIBOI & Co., 249, Forbes Street, or THE AGENT, 18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. 4753

FOR SALE.—One HYDRAULIC BALING PRESS with 12in. Ram, 6ft.—6in. and 6ft.—0in. by 3ft.—8in. table complete with pumping by John Shaw and Sons. Can be seen in good working order. Apply to the Agents, Bechardass Mills, Ahmedabad. 4819

SPECIAL OFFER in Burberry garments. We have a small stock of these rain Coats in both Ladies' and Gent's models which are very slightly spotted and which have depreciated slightly in their proof qualities, but are still excellent shower coats, and which we are offering this week at half the usual prices. ASQUITH & LORD, LTD. Bombay. 4936

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Deolali—CAMP VIEW, Nasik Road. For rent, etc., apply Mr. CAMA, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1090

TO BE LET—Gamdevi, Alexandra Road, for Parsees, very decent flats of new buildings built on latest sanitary principles, tiled floors and baths, electric lights. Rents very moderate. Apply JEEWANJEE JAMASJEE & Co., on the premises. 4946

TO BE LET—LONAVLA, "BAROMETER VIEW" 'A' 'B' and 'C' bungalows, entirely furnished from 1st October 1916. Apply PHIROZE COOVERJI MISTRY, Daruwala Building, 3rd floor, Balaam Street, Grant Road. 4906

TO BE LET—On Vesava Sands facing the Sea spacious one-storied BUNGALOW with big hall, dining room, six bed rooms, spacious verandah all round. Beautifully laid out garden, complete water tap and electric light arrangements, well furnished with rich up-to-date furniture crockery, etc. Apply FRAMROZE C. BATLIWALLA, Messrs. Ralli Bros., Fort. 1089

NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "JAVA MARU" having arrived on the 14th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent,
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
Bombay, 15th August, 1916.

"AFTER-CARE FUND & ASSOCIATION."

A MEETING of the Subscribers to the "AFTER-CARE FUND" will be held in the Secretariat (by the kind permission of Government) on THURSDAY, the 17th instant at 6 p.m.

The Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, C.S.I., will preside.

All who are interested in the formation of the "After-Care Association" are invited to attend. 4856

NOTICES.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 3-4, Medows Street, Fort, at 6-0 p.m. (S.T.), on TUESDAY, 22nd AUGUST, 1916, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report, the Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for audit of the "Bombay Chronicle," Press, and of The Indian Newspaper Co.
4. To consider and, if thought desirable, to adopt the following amendments in the Articles of Association.

(a) To add after Article 117.—

117a. The Board of Directors whenever they so think fit, may appoint any one of the Directors while he is holding office as Director, to be a Managing Director on such terms and conditions and for such period and on such remuneration as they think fit, for carrying on the management of the business of the Company under the control of the Board.

(b) To add the following words at the end of Article 112 (a).—

"Except that of Managing Director."

The Company's TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 22nd August, to 6th September, 1916.

(By order of the Board),

RUSTAM K. R. CAMA,
Director.

Bombay, 4th August, 1916.

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council desires to nominate as under 10 candidates for training in the Rangers' course, at the Forest College, Dehra Dun, with a view to their qualifying for appointment to the Bombay Forest Department as Rangers:—

4 for service in the Northern Circle.
2 for service in the Central Circle.
3 for service in the Southern Circle.
1 for service in the Sind Circle.

2. Candidates desiring to serve in any of the above Circles, should submit their applications in person to the Conservators of the respective Circles in their Offices at Nasik, Poona, Dharwar and Karachi, on the 15th September, 1916, at 12 noon.

3. Candidates must be not less than 18 nor more than 23 years of age on 1st April, 1917. They should furnish with their applications the following certificates:—

(i) A certificate that the candidate is a "Native of India" as described in Section 6 of 33 Victoria, Chapter 3.
(ii) A certificate of age.
(iii) A health certificate in the form prescribed by Article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations (Fifth Edition) signed by the Civil Surgeon of any one of the Districts.
(iv) A certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of trustworthiness.
(v) A certificate that the candidate has passed one or other of the following examinations, viz.:—
(a) the B.A., F.A., B.Sc., or Licentiate of Agriculture Examination;
(b) the Matriculation Examination, where no School Final Examination exists;
(c) the School Final Examination, provided the candidate can show that he has qualified in English and Mathematics up to the Matriculation Standard or, for European candidates a certificate of having passed the High School Examination with a similar proviso.

N. B.—The certificates (iii) and (iv) must bear date not further back than April 1st of the year previous to that in which the candidate desires admission to the College.

4. Stipends will be paid to the successful candidates whilst at the College.

5. Any further information required may be obtained on personal application, by the candidates at the Conservators' Offices.

By order,
T. R. BELL,
Senior Conservator of Forests.
Camp via Belgaum, 9th August, 1916. 4942

SALE OF COTTON AND SILK MILLS

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS.

PURSUANT to the directions contained in the Order dated 13th day of March, 1916, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in suit No. 554 of 1915 (Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal vs. The Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Co., Ltd., in liquidation and others, and under the instructions of Mr. R. D. Sethna and Mr. J. P. De Souza, the Joint Liquidators of the said Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Co., Ltd. in liquidation, the undersigned will put up for sale at the mill premises at Poona, by PUBLIC AUCTION on SUNDAY, the 20th day of August, 1916, at 4 p.m., the whole of the said Poona and Cotton Silk Mills including all the lands (except those given on lease to the Poona Swadeshi Weaving Co., Ltd.) buildings machinery and appurtenances thereto free from all incumbrances as per the following description.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land (except that given on lease to the Poona Swadeshi Weaving Company Limited) admeasuring 23 acres or thereabouts with the Mill Buildings Engine and Boiler house Chimneys Flues Machines, Store Rooms, Dye Houses, Bungalows, Godowns and Sheds and other buildings and Structures standing thereon situate at Poona in the District and Collectorate of Poona and which have been numbered by the Collectors of land Revenue under No. 17 (part) No. 18 (part) and No. 19 and which have been assessed by the Municipal Assessor under No. 217 and are bounded on the North by the River Mulla on the South by a Public Road on the West by Fields, and on the East also by fields.

For particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors for the Liquidators at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and also to the office of the Liquidators in the Mill premises at Poona on and after the 20th day of July instant.

The property will be kept open to view for intending purchasers 8 days before the date of Sale from 12 noon to 4 p.m. every day.

LUDHA EBRAIM & CO.,
4674 Poona.

NOTICES.

NOTICE

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED
(In Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the abovenamed Company, duly convened and held at the Company's premises at Esplanade Road, Bombay, on the 24th day of July, 1916, the following Special Resolution was duly passed and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the said Company also duly convened and held at the premises of the Company at British Hotel Lane, Bombay, on the 12th day of August, 1916, the following Special Resolution was duly confirmed:—

"That the Company be wound-up voluntarily."

And NOTICE is further given that the Liquidator has declared a preliminary distribution at the rate of Rs. 500 on each Share in the Company payable on and after the 19th August, 1916.

Dated this 15th day of August, 1916.

S. N. GUZDER,
4943 Liquidator.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, (In Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 209 of the Indian Companies Act that a Meeting of the Creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held at the premises of the Company at British Hotel Lane, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 4th day of September, 1916, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated this 15th day of August, 1916.

S. N. GUZDER,
4944 Liquidator.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECONDHAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ: RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS BORINGS, LEAD SCRAP, LAMPS ELECTRIC, ETC., ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 30th August, 1916, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, Branch Stores Depot, Matunga and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorised Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender, along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes of the Bombay circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order." Interest on Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Company as Tender Deposits will not be realised by the Company unless such interest is payable at Bombay.

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Assistant Auditor and Accountant-in-Charge, Cash Office, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 29th July, 1916. 4817

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HARKINSONDAS VANDRAWANDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14, K., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land formerly partly of the Pension and Tax tenure but afterwards wholly redeemed together with the messuage or bungalow with out-houses standing thereon known as Laxmi Villas situate at Nepean Sea Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement four thousand one hundred and thirty-seven square yards or thereabouts and formerly registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as to 436 square yards thereof under Old No. 30 New No. 16358, Old Survey No. 26, 26 and New Survey No. 1 and 2/7199 and as to the remainder thereof under Old No. 140, New No. 1175 Old Survey Nos. 26 and 28 and New Survey Nos. 1 and 2/7119 and the whole of which said land is bounded on the East partly by the property of Dadabhoy Nowroji Davar and partly by the property of Darabshaw Bomanji Dubash, on the West by the Nepean Sea Road, on the North by the property of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and on the South by a private Road and beyond it by the property of Gordhandas Parmanandas and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3287 and Street Nos. 17 and 19 Nepean Sea Road, and were formerly in the occupation of Vandrawandas Ramji and are now in the occupation of the vendor.

Dated, this 10th day of August, 1916.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
4893 Purchaser's Attorneys.

P. WARUSAWATANE BROS.

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.

A large selection of Ceylon hand-made laces always in stock.

CEYLON DEPOT,
Opp. G. P. O., Fort Street,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client SHA LAKHAMSI BHIMSI GOGRI has contracted to purchase from Bai AIMAI, widow and Executrix of SORABJI JAMSETJI SODAWATERWALLA, the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of inheritance, charges, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale, trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and the same if any will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate lying and being at Ferguson Road Lower Parel adjoining the Toolsi-water pipe Road outside the Fort of Bombay bearing Collector's Old Nos. 279, 281, 287 and 299, Collector's New No. 12285 and 12316 Old Survey No. New Survey No. 4/2815 and admeasuring about one thousand five hundred and thirty-four (1534) square yards or thereabouts bearing Municipal G Ward No. 2102 (3) and Street No. 1098 B and G Ward No. 2102 (4) and Street No. 1098 C and which said land is bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the Toolsi Water-pipe Road, on the West by the property of B. H. Warden, on the North by the property of Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash and on the South partly by the property of Bapuji Krishnaji Shudhie and partly by the property of the late Pandurang Hiraji Kowly and which premises are at present in possession of the Vendor and stand in her name in the Municipal and Collector's records Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of August, 1916.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHA & Co.,
4937 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LD.
THE CONNAUGHT MILLS CO., LD.
THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., LD.
THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS CO., LD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

SEALED TENDERS are invited by Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart., and W. Turner Green, Esq., C.A., the Liquidators of the above Mills for the purchase of the same in one lot at their Office No. 1 Forbes Street, Bombay, up to 5 p.m. (Standard Time) on FRIDAY, the 18th AUGUST, 1916, at which time all Tenders will be opened by the Liquidators in the presence of their Solicitor.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale for each separate Mill are the same as when the Mills were recently advertised for sale by auction except as regards the conditions of payment of deposit, which shall be 5% (five per cent.) with tender, as hereinafter mentioned, and 20% (twnty per cent.) on acceptance of the Tender. A copy of these Conditions may be had, if desired, either at the Office of the Liquidators, No. 1 Forbes Street, aforesaid, or their Attorneys, Messrs. Payne & Co., Treacher's Building, Esplanade Road.

No Tender will be considered unless accompanied by a deposit in cheque or cash of 5% (five per cent.) on the amount tendered.

The Liquidators are not bound to accept the highest or any Tender.

If any Tender is not accepted the deposit will be returned in full without interest.

Acceptance, if any, of a Tender will be notified not later than 2 (two) days after the said 18th current.

SASSOON DAVID,
W. TURNER GREEN,
Liquidators
4863

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Suit No. 797 of 1909.
Dewjee Waghjee and others
v/s
Hiravahoo, widow of Hunsraj Waghjee, and others.

Under instruction from Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Dewjee Waghjee the Receivers appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, such as arm and without arm chairs, chiffoniers, corner cabinets, single and double bedstead carpets, cotton mattresses, blackwood double doors almirahs, writing table, verandah benches, wardrobes, teapoys, Chubb and Milner large and small safes, Austrian safes, copper utensils, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 wall auto wheel.

AUCTION SALE OF BLEACHING POWDER.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned.

Ex. S. S. "Inaho Maru," arrived 27th July, 1916, 50 iron drums in wooden casing, breaching powder.

Ex. S. S. Shinkoku Maru," arrived 5th June, 1916, 38 iron drums bleaching powder.

Ex. S. S. "Luzon Maru," arrived in July last, 8 tons bleaching powder.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 16th August, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

ALL THE STARS THIS WEEK:
Great Romantic Drama in 6 parts:

"SECRET LOVE".

A Lancashire Mine Manager comes into conflict with a bully who disregards the safety of his fellow colliers. There are two big fights and eventually the bully is killed. His daughter is in love with the Manager. After pluckily saving his life in a terrible accident she consents in becoming his wife. Featuring the great stars HELEN WARE, ELLA HALL, HARRY D. CAREY and HARRY CARTER.

Really funny 1-act play:

"FATHER'S LUCKY ESCAPE."

A young man is in love with an actress. His father wildly objects to the match, but by a series of mirthful moves the youth forces papa's hand. Featuring MISS BILLIE RHODES.

THE LAST MAIL'S.
PATHE GAZETTE.

SPECIALLY SELECTED MUSIC.

PRAISE FROM THE PRESS.

"Secret Love".....bids fair to proving one of the greatest film successes yet scored by the "Premier Theatre of the East"—"TIMES OF INDIA."

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

LOOK OUT FOR FUTURE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

YOU MUST SEE

This week's most exciting instalment of that greatest of all serial Photo-plays

"GRAFT"

Episodes Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth. Each Episode complete in itself as a full two reel drama. The Harbour Transportation Trust, The Illegal Bucket Shop Trust, and The Milk Trust, are crushed this week.

Time: 7, 8-45, 10-30 Nightly.
USUAL HALF RATES. Re. 1 to As. 2.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
Tel. No. 1882.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner

AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The Oldest and most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different description such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gummy Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

TRIKAL DARSI AINA.

Read this advertisement and send an order at once if you wish to "know Present Past and Future." This is the only means to know three times. We have received hundreds of certificates for its wonder. Children, women and men having faith can foresee their thoughts and their results. You easily get the news from your friends and relations from distant and foreign countries. Whether a particular thing will happen, what will be the consequences of a particular thing; events of Warfare, Profit and Loss in trade, increase and decrease of rates of articles, results of examination, service and such questions are at once satisfied by our "Aina."

WITH POSTAGE AND PACKING.

Big Crystal Aina ... ... Rs. 6—0—0
Crystal Aina ... ... " 3—9—0

ASHABHAI YAGJIBHAI PATEL,
POST KARAMSAD,
Via Anand District Kaira.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE Bombay's Premier Playhouse 6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45 P.M.

TO-NIGHT NEW BANDMAN VARIETIES.

HANVAR and LEE

Some Juggler and a comedy girl.

Direct from the leading London Variety Theatres.

"A HONEYMOON FOR THREE"

The most delightful Cinema Comedy ever shown, featuring:

CHARLES HAWTREY the famous London Comedian AND COMPTON COUTTS of The Bandman Opera Co.

Further adventures of the financial genius

J. RUFUS WALLINGFORD

This week "A Rheumatic Joint." A roar from start to finish.

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CHARNI ROAD TO-NIGHT TEL. No. 1271

Two Fascinating and Novel Dramas.

RIP—DOG-DETECTIVE.

A wonderful story of love and vengeance in which a clever dog plays a prominent part.

THE VULTURE'S CLAW.

Another fascinating story of the Dog-Detective's adventures.

Full of most enthralling incidents.

IMPRESSIVELY REALISTIC.

DIFFICULT TO SURPASS.

Don't fail to see the clever acting of this wonderful dog. He acts like a human being, and you will enjoy all his novel performances.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

FOR SALE 5,00,000 Feet of Films Comic, Dramatic, Coloured, Feature, etc., in big lots—for sale at very low rates. Apply Manager.

OLYMPIA CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT. Sandhurst Road. TO-NIGHT.

PATHE'S GRAND SERIAL

EXPLOITS OF ELAINE.

First 8 parts weekly.

Don't miss it. Full of Science and Art.

WITH 12 CASH PRIZES OF Rs. 1,000.

The following are the WINNERS OF MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY and BROKEN COIN PRIZES.

Class.	I Prize.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
BOX	467 I. Coiran	784 M. Dayaram	813 E. D. Joseph.	461 T, S, Balsara.	987	1349
FIRST.	4830 A. H. Ladak	12611 Casam Rahimtulla	4851 S. Nurmahmed	6361 G. Bhaichund	4966	11262
SECOND.	37607 G. Purshotam	3377 S. Ruzi	8587 M. Jiwaji	31855 Bhansali	26106	26838
THIRD.	12233 Sarkari	11138 Bhinde	24080 Govind	29675	32639	9353

AMERICAN DENTIST.

Dr. H. de GRAAF

MOHAMMADI MAHAL, DHOBI TALAO.

PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS

Full set (upper and lower) from Rs. 60

Fillings, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges

All work guaranteed for five years

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory and to guard agianst debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar

DO YOU SLEEP WELL?

If you do not sleep well, it's a very good sign that you are not in good physical condition. The probability is that your appetite is also poor. You are tired out, but restless. Whatyou need is something to aid digestion, nourish the blood, and quiet the nerves

Prof. JAMES'

ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS.

are an ideal general tonic for an impoverished system. They stimulate secretions—make your digestion what it ought to be, and increase the quantity and quality of your blood.

Trial package for 2 days' use will be sent on receipt of four annas postal stamps.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bot. of 40 pearls.

Get a bottle today and start the treatment now.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.

No. 155 (Dept. C 1) Jooma Musjid, MARKET, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Company's Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary & Treasurer.

WEATHER REPOIT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

The depression from East Central Provinces has moved west. Its centre is now near Pachmarhi. Rain has been heavy in its neighbourhood but light away from the area influenced by storm.

The depression is likely to move west-north westwards. Rainfall has been nerly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Gujarat, Central India; west in the Central Provinces, west coast of the Painsula and north Hyderabad; local in west United Provinces, east Rajputana, north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal and Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair and Victoria Point two inches, Mergui, Tavory and Moulmein three, Diamond Island and Akyalone and a half, Jalpaiguri False Point and Sambalpur one, Cuttack two, Dehra Dun four, Udaipur three, Mount Abu, Rakot and Surat two, Ahmedabad and Neemch one and half, Indore one, Amraoti one and a half, Hoshangabad and Nagpur four, Seoni three, Pachmarhi six, Bombay one and Mercara two.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Gujaat, Rajputana, lower Sind and decrease in Orssa and the Central Provinces.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 15th Aug. 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to Aug. 15th. 1915.	1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	1.12	63.20	56.38	54.72
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	1.23	70.41	60.42	54.94
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] .	1.23	68.94	56.78	57.14
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.77	72.98	62.59	63.06

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th Aug. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.654 inch.
Temperature of Air.....	81.2 deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	77.7 "
Dew Point	76.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.856 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	10.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air.....	83.0 "
Minimum.....do.....	78.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	WSW,W.
Movement of Wind do. do.....	391 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.15 inches
Total fall during month.....	13.51 "
Do, do, year	62.27 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th Aug.....	1.12 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

HIGH WATER. Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	15	m 0 7	28 6	15	m 6 1	14 10
		0 26a	29 9		6 41a	15 7
Wed.	16	m 0 58	28 8	16	m 6 45	15 3
		1 13a	29 4		7 20a	15 0
Thur.	17	m 1 40	28 5	17	m 7 27	16 2
		1 48a	28 6		7 54a	15 4
Fri.	18	m 2 26	27 8	18	m 8 9	17 10
		2 24a	27 5		8 32a	16 6
Sat	19	m 3 14	26 8	19	m 8 53	18 3
		3 1a	26 3		9 20a	17 0
Sun.	20	m 4 7	25 8	20	m 9 44	20 7
		3 46a	25 0		10 5a	17 10
Mon.	21	m 5 12	24 9	21	m 10 59	21 7
		4 24a	24 0		11 11a	18 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 15 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h. 7m.
" 16 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h. 6m.
" 17 (Thursday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h. 6m.
" 18 (Friday)	" 6h. 21m.	" 7h. 5m
" 19 (Saturday)	" 6h. 21m.	" 7h. 4m.
" 20 (Sunday)	" 6h. 21m.	" 7h. 3m.
" 21 (Monday)	" 6h. 22m.	" 7h. 3m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1916 Aug. 7d.	2h. 35.6	a.m.
Full Moon	" " 13d.	5h. 30.3	p.m.
Last Quarter	" " 20d.	6h. 22.8	p.m.
New Moon	" " 28d.	10h. 54.7	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 15th of August, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the east Punjab and clear elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu records 1.93in. of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual and night temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—No telegrams have been received from Dwarka and Veraval. Rainfall has been nearly general; Bhuj has had 0.69in., Rajkot 2.11in., Bhavnagar Para 0.38in., Surat 2.40in., Ahmedabad 1.60in., Deesa 0.75in., Neemuch 1.47in. and Indore 1.15in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 0.68in., Saugor 0.27in., Hoshangabad 4.12in., Khandwa and Akola 0.63in. each, Amraoti 1.74in., Nagpur 3.75in., Canada 0.16in. and Raipur 0.72in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen. Bombay has had 1.12in., Ratnagiri 0.82in. and Mormugao 0.10in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in north Hyderabad and isolated showers in the Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0.30in., Aurangabad 0.18in. and Nizamabad 0.39in. Skies are heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay of Bengal has advanced westwards into the west Central Provinces and has become rather diffuse. Under its influence rainfall has been widespread and locally heavy in the Central Provinces, Central India West, Gujarat, Kathiawar, the north Konkan and north Hyderabad. Outside of the area affected by the depression rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and local in the south Konkan, while isolated showers have fallen in the north Bombay Deccan and on the Coromandel coast.

Nearly general rain is likely in Kathiawar, Gujarat, Central India West, the Central Provinces, north Hyderabad and on the west coast of the Peninsula and local in south Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan. A few showers are possible in lower Sind.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 15th of August 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	..
Do. (14th Aug.)	98.5	88.0	96	..	0	0
Jask	94.3	83.3	76	..	0.05	—0.01
Do. (Aug.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14th Aug.)	96.1	86.7	84	..	0.48	0.31
PUNJAB						
Multan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi	99.0	70.7	75	..	21.81	7.11
Lahore	94.1	82.7	78	..	20.01	10.00
Hissar	96.0	81..	73	..	14.16	..
Ambala	97.7	81.1	86	..	21.44	5.77
Delhi	94.4	81.8	82	..	16.71	1.02
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	95.1	83.2	90	..	19.38	3.30
Mainpuri	98.3	81.1	93	..	23.98	8.9.
Jhansi	91.9	77.8	86	0.02	24.91	1.79
Cawnpore	93.6	81.1	86	..	35.25	15.95
Allahabad	90.4	81.0	83	..	45.16	21.22
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	10.3	84.2	51	..	9.24	—1.73
Karachi	89.5	81.4	65	..	7.51	2.39
Ajmer	87.0	79.0	82	..	12.33	—0.52
Jaipore	90.9	78.1	82	..	13.60	—0.26
Kotah	94.8	79.0	91	0.09	20.03	— 88
Mount Abu	71.2	67.2	95	1.93	33 84	—6 28
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.2	73.7	89	0.69	6.82	—3.18
Dwarka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	89.1	72.9	95	2.11	16.75	—2.18
Bhavnagar Para	91.8	77.2	93	0.38	40.18	—2.46
Surat	93.9	77.1	91	2.40	36.29	6.79
Ahmedabad	90.1	76.8	93	1.60	15.84	—8.97
Deesa	90.0	78.0	93	0.75	6.75	—9.03
Neemuch	85.9	76.2	91	1.47	19.46	2.84
Indore	76.1	76.8	93	1.15	29.66	6.12
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.9	75.1	87	0.68	30.27	—5.15
Saugor	86.4	74.6	91	0.27	40.41	—12.39
Hoshangabad	78.9	74.4	91	4.12	29.81	—0.02
Khandwa	75.87	..	90	0.63	15.15	0.97
Akola	81.0	74.2	93	0.63	4.07	5.09
Amraoti	76.8	73.1	94	1.74	21.82	2.84
Nagpur	77.4	73.7	94	3.75	35.12	4.80
Chanda	79.7	74.4	85	0.49	29.36	—3.02
Raipur	79.0	76.8	94	0.72	24.38	—5.80
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.0	76.5	93	1.12	63.20	11.71
Ratnagiri	82.3	76.4	87	0.82	98.59	23.76
Mormugao	83.6	76.0	89	0.10	80.92	14.94
Karwar	84.9	77.8	88	0.09	83.46	—2.43
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.0	73.6	89	0.04	12.80	1.91
Ahmednagar	83.3	71.2	79	0.04	10.71	7.05
Poona	81.0	71.3	90	0.30	11.75	—2.47
Sholapur	80.3	72.1	79	..	18.74	7.42
Bijapur	83.4	71.3	77	..	10.49	3.49
Belgaum	76.1	67.8	96	0.08	20.03	—5.28
Aurangabad	81.4	71.2	89	0.18	27.56	13.31
Nizamabad (Indur)	85.9	72.7	76	0.39	20.76	0.43
Hyderabad	84.0	75.0	86	..	22.29	8.43
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	84.1	76.1	82	0.12	80.66	—6.89
Calicut	82.8	74.7	93	0.49	73.37	—1.90
Cochin	85.7	76.1	82	0.12	60.22	—3.05
Colombo	86.4	75.8	81	..	22.15	7.69
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.2	80.1	66	..	30.67	16.63
Bellary	89.8	75.4	67	..	10.05	5.18
Cuddapah	95.6	78.5	66	..	16.24	6.22
Madras	102.2	76.4	66	0.16	9.15	0.87
Bangalore	82.5	65.1	89	0.04	40.25	6.72
Coimbatore	89.6	73.6	74	..	5.15	1.58
Trichinopoly	97.1	78.2	68	..	12.12	7.97
Negapatam	93.9	79.6	78	..	8.99	3.87

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 15th August 1916 was 29.597 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out. They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

Great Important Success in Bombay!

"RHEMANI PHARMACY'S"

REAL YAKUTI

CALLED

"YOUTH"

CONTAINS

AMBER. MUSK, PEARLS

And high qualities of drugs. It has saved many lives and has become so favourite that some people call it THE REAL LIFE-GIVING NECTAR. It is SECOND TO NONE for LOST MANHOOD and ALL OTHER NERVINE DESEASES. "YOUTH" requires no recommendation as it is WELL-KNOWN to the Public in the whole world.

Price per Bottle

1 oz. Rs. 7, 2 ozs. Rs. 13, 4 ozs. Rs. 25.

V. P. P. Extra.

"Lady's Companion."

Most efficacious for Female diseases such as Leucorrhea, Backache, Uterine Diseases and Nervous Debility.

Price per Bottle:

20 Pills Rs. 3, 40 Pills Rs. 5.

V. P. P. Extra.

RHEMANI PHARMACY

Aga Building, Parel Road (Bhindi Bazaar BOMBAY No. 9.

Zam-Buk

A pure, antiseptic balm that soothes pain and irritation, destroys disease germs, prevents blood-poisoning, and grows new, healthy skin. Cures eczema, ulcers, piles, ringworm, pimples, rashes, and is the best dressing for cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, and festering wounds.

IMPERIAL CARLTON

AJAX & EXCELDA

Boots and Shoes,

MADE ON THE

NEW LONDON SHAPE.

Smartest, Best and Most Up-to-Date on the Market.

ASK FOR THEM!!

TAJBHOY & CO.,

BARIA MANSIONS

(Opposite Crawford Market),

BOMBAY,

Are the SOLE AGENTS.

PEARSE & Co.

THE ONLY FASHIONABLE RESTAURANT FOR THE ELITES OF BOMBAY.

Daily Varieties in Dishes, with Choice Wines and Liquors.

BEST ENGLISH & ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.

CREW & CABIN BISCUITS.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.

HOT PUDDINGS & PIES.

BREAD TWICE A DAY.

ICES OF VARIETIES.

TEA—COFFEE—& KILN-DRIED FLOUR.

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Bakers, Confectioners & Caterers. APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY. Army & Navy Contractors.

FOR MEN'S HEALTH AND STRENGTH!

"MIZPAH"

STRONG ALL ELASTIC

COMFORTABLE VENTILATING PERFECT FIT

Supporter No. 44.

NEVER BEFORE IMPORTED INTO INDIA.

Few points of ADVANTAGE in the "Mizpah" Strap OVER ALL OTHERS, viz:—The extra heavy webbing throughout; The welt edges, making the webbing stronger, Self-adjusting and perfect anatomical fit; No buttons, buckles, hooks, snap fasteners or metal of any kind to corrode or hurt the flesh; CAN BE BOILED TO CLEANSE WITHOUT INJURY TO THE RUBBER; Very good for Cricketers, Swimmers, Riders as well as for ordinary wear.

SMALL, to fit a person with a waist measure .. .. .. 22 to 28 in. Rs. 2 0 0

MEDIUM, to fit a person with a waste measure .. .. .. 28 to 33 in. Rs. 2 2 0

LARGE, to fit a person with a waist measure .. .. .. 34 to 40 in. Rs. 2 4 0

SAME SIZES as above with extra LARGE BELT 9 inches broad. Specially ordered out. Costs 12 Ans. extra.

This broad belt gives much support and strengthens the spine and sticks over abdomen, admirably.

SOLE AGENTS: B. P. MADON, Health Culture Depot:— SANTA CRUZ.

BRANCH —297. Hornby Road, Fort, Opp: Whiteaways.

Up-country Orders should be addressed to SANTA CRUZ to avoid delay.

C. BHOGILAL & Co.,

MARBLE & TILES MERCHANTS.

MARBLE FLOORING

Importers of White and Black Marble, Tiles, Slabs and Blocks White Glazed Tiles, and Tiles of every description for floors, Walls, Furniture, Polishing Materials, Cement, etc.

CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. Add: "Fashion" Bombay.

GRAND BONA-FIDE SALE

OF

WATCHES, CLOCKS etc.,

From 14th Aug. to 14th Sept.

PRICES IMMENSELY REDUCED

A visit earnestly solicited

KASANJI DAYALJI DESAI

WATCH & CLOCK DEALERS,

144, Abdul Rehman Street,

BOMBAY.

THE HEAVIEST LOAD ON EARTH IS THE LOAD IN THE STOMACH. . . .

Do you feel that load yourself after meals? If so take a dose of

ATLAS TONIC

and it disappears. As a digestant, it regulates the bowels and cures constipation and dyspepsia. It has no equal as a brain and nerve food, and is a boon to those who suffer from nervous exhaustion, brain fag or general debility. By rendering digestion easy and by feeding the brain and nerve tissues ATLAS TONIC stands incomparable as a remedy for

SLEEPLESSNESS.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

MADON SONS & Co.
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

IT WILL PAY YOU
TO PURCHASE
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GIVE YOUR CHILDREN
Marjorie's Health Syrup.
It helps their growth and wards off Coughs and Colds. Invaluable in Rickets, Teething and Wasting Diseases.
Get your supply to-day.
NORMAN AND LAURIE,
CHEMISTS.
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES FOR THE
PARSEE NEW YEAR.

We have just unpacked a full range of Venetians velvet finish and plain, Serges Flannels, Couteens, etc., and respectfully request our Parsi Patrons to inspect our stock. Our cutter's name is a household name in the community and all orders will be executed in the same satisfactory manner as in the past.

Long coats from Rs. 22/8 upwards striped cashmere trousers from Rs. 13/8 Shakespeare collars. A speciality.

A. R. DIAS & BROS.
(Late of Leach & Weborney.).
19, Hera Building Crawford Market, Bombay.

FOR GOOD GOODS
GO TO
POPULAR PHARMACY and GENERAL STORE.
Grant Road, Bombay.
Dispensing and upcountry orders receive equally good attention. 684

JUST UNPACKED
LARGE VARIETY OF
TOYS, DOLLS,
PERAMBULATORS
AND
CAMP FOLDING FURNITURE
MODERATE RATE.
ENGLISH TRADING CO.
315, Hornby Road Fort, BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Aug. 14th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	.. ..	7,000
Futures at New York October	.. ..	14.08 } —3
" " January	.. ..	14.33 }
Spot Cotton at New York	.. ..	14.15+5
" Orleans	.. ..	.14.00 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans October	.. ..	13.94—1
" " January	.. ..	14.21—1

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Aug. 15.

The market to-day opened with new Broach at 317/8 and after fluctuating within narrow limits, the rate has remained steady at 318. A certain amount of business has been put through in January Fine Bengal and Akolas but sellers were rather scarce on account of excessive rains.

At Colaba the market opened Re. 1 higher and subsequently advanced slightly.

September, Akola, 289¼.
January, Akola, 298.
January, F. G. Bengal, 250.
April, Good Broach, 319¼.

APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

DESCRIPTION.	Sept. 1916	Jan. 1917	April 1917	Spot COTTON.
	DELIVERY			
Broach, Good M.G.	..	..	318	270/75
Broach, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	290/.00
Bengal, F.G. M.G.	..	250	..	228/35
Bengal Fine M.G. 247/8	..	263	..	240/47
Bengal, Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	250/57
Rajputana, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Sind Panjab, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	235/40
Khaug. Akola, Fine M.G. 288	..	295½	..	260/87
Eilich/Amraoti, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	25 /87
Dhamg./Pulgaon, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	285/90
Yeotmal, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	286/92
Nagpore, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	292/300
Hingt./Wardha, Fine G.M.	..	..	..	295/.02
Khandelsh, Fine M.G.	..	283/4	..	262/74
Khandelsh, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	250/55
Khandwa Sanawad, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	265/75
Jalna F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	255/65
Indore, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	275/85
Ujjain, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	290/300
Nander F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	315/30
Mathia, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	260/70
Mathia, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	250/60
Sawgulned Dharwar Good Aug. 326	..	..	..	325/32
Coompta. aug. Good M.G. 353	..	..	..	342/50
Westerns, Good M.G. 345	..	..	..	340/45
Westerns, Good H.G. 340	..	..	..	335/40

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Kate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 15th Aug, 1916. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Superfine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	278	265	251	..25th Jan. 1917
	262	250	235	.. Ready & Sept.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	244	232	.. Ready & Sept.
	..	..	..	..
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	275	261	.. Ready
	..	289	273	..26th Jan. 1917
Jalna (M.G.) G.S	..	..	263	.. Ready
Barseo (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	294	.. Ready
Wadhwan (M.G.) H.G.	..	320	..	.. Ready
	..	310	..	.. Ready
	..	289	272	.. Ready
Akola-Kghm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	289	..	.. Sept.
	..	297	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	..	286	272	.. Ready & Sept.
	..	292	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Dhamangaum-Pooljaum (M.G.)	..	291	277	.. Ready & Sept.
	..	296	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	295	281	.. Ready & Sept.
	..	300	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Nagpore- Kampti (M.G.)	..	301	287	.. Ready & Sept.
	..	308	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Wardha-Ghat (M.G.)	..	305	289	.. Ready & Sept.
	..	311	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Broach (M.G.)	..	300	294	.. Ready
	..	..	..	320 25th April 1917
	..	..	..	..
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	357 Ready
	..	..	..	360 Sept.
Mathia (M.G.)	..	273	260	.. Ready
	..	..	..	340 Ready & Sept.
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
Sawgal.-Dharwar	..	..	..	332 Ready
	..	..	..	334 Sept.
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	348 Ready
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	350 Sept.
	..	..	..	343 Ready & Sept.
	..	..	..	..
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	355 Ready
Indote Ujjain (M.G.)	..	295	..	358 Sept.
	..	..	..	.. Ready

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

Cotton	1,427 Bales.
Wheat	10,150 cwts.
Linseed	29,776 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,227 "
Ginjellyseed	967 "
Poppyseed	360 "
Groundnuts	750 "
Castorseed	4,092 "
Rice	3,665 "
Myrabollams	106 "
Cottonseed	6,041 "
Gram	889 "
Joowar	2,065 "
Barley	2,797 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, 15th Aug—4 p.m.

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	40 0 0	6 3 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 ..	39 4 0	6 2 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	40 0 0	6 3 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 5 0	6 11 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore ..	6 3 0	6 9 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore ..	7 0 0	7 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 10 0	9 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 4 0	8 10 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	45 0 0	....
" Gajar 75-25	44 0 0	....
" Black	37 0 0	....
" Gajar 50-50	43 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	7 13 0
Groundnuts	44 0 0	....
Mowraseed	4 4 0	4 8 0
Jawa	32 0 0	4 11 0
Arandiwa	37 0 0	....
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 5 0	
Linseed May	9 8 6	
Linseed September	9 3 0	
Java Aug.-Sept.	4 12 0	
Rapeseed April-May	7 4 0	
Wheat August-Sept.	6 4 3	
Arandiwa Asu	37 0 0	
Castorseed.		
Ready	Rs. 7-9, R. D. per cwt.	
Cottonseed	Rs. 26, B. T. per candy.	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. Sept.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 15-32d. Sept.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 23-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	194
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	156
Do. Shanghai	214
Do. Yokohama	154

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-4-0
Australian do.	26-4-0
Bombay do.	25-14-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-4-0
English Dragons	16-2-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	79-0-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 15.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened firm to-day and rates fluctuated very widely.

Tata Iron and Steel shares, both Ordinary and Deferred, stood very strong on the commencement but at the close presented an easy tone.

In Mill shares for September delivery Davids were placed between Rs. 515 to Rs. 550.

Fazulbhai were placed between Rs. 725 to Rs. 697½. Madhavji from Rs. 1,590 to Rs. 1,620 Standards from Rs. 1,550 to Rs. 1,570, Central India from Rs. 2,485 to Rs. 2,537½, Currimbhai from Rs. 425 to Rs. 410, Swadeshi from Rs. 1,895 to Rs. 1,915 and Crescent from Rs. 192½ to Rs. 200.

Ahmedabad Advance changed hands at Rs. 1,000. Kohinoors at Rs. 705 and New Great Easterns at Rs. 202½.

Khatao were quoted at Rs. 1,480.

Finlays were placed between 312½ to Rs. 325 and Swans between Rs. 297½ to Rs. 305.

Bombay Cottons improved to Rs. 245.

Bombay United to Rs. 620, Kasturchands to Rs. 1,045 and Pearls after touching Rs. 512½ closed at Rs. 502½.

Emperor Edwards were placed at Rs. 535 and Tata Mill ordinary at Rs. 505.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares were placed between Rs. 1.562½ to Rs. 1,515.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares changed hands between the prices varying from Rs. 237½ to Rs. 251¼ and Deferreds from Rs. 990 to Rs. 1,020.

Shivrajpoors were placed between Rs. 56 to Rs. 59, Bamankun from Rs. 153 to Rs. 143. Central India from Rs. 50 to Rs. 46 and Bundi Cement from Rs. 17½ to Rs. 20.

McKenzie Saw Mill shares jumped to Rs. 240.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 76.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs. 91 and Warrant at Rs. 11.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

Although the share market opened to-day with a quieter feeling in evidence. Towards the afternoon buyers for jutes appeared on the scene and there was considerable activity in this section, prices closing steady to firm. In other directions there was very little business. Coal shares did not attract their usual amount of attention. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhuskajuri 15-4, 15-8; Lakurka 22-8; Ondal 4 to 4-12; Samla Kendra 11-12, 12.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 413 to 416; Auckland (ord) 177, 178; Barnagore (ord) 90, 91, 92; Belvedere (ord) 315 to 326; Clive (ord) 130-8, 131, 132; Clive (pref) 103, 104; Empire (ord) 37-8, 37-12, 38; Fort William (ord) 134, 135; Hooghly (ord) 49; Howrah (ord) 229; Kamarhatty (ord) 331-8 to 334; New Central (pref) 120; Kankanarrah (ord) 449 to 453; Lawrence (ord) 254, 257; Northbrook (ord) 31-4, 31-8; Reliance (ord) 221; Standard (ord) 310 to 313; Union (ord) 380.

Miscellaneous:—Montmein Rubber 9-6, 9-12.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 75-8 to 75-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 76 to 76-4.

PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Limited, was held yesterday.

The Directors in their report stated that the past season was generally favourable for cultivation, the rainfall was good and the paddy market kept high and steady throughout the year. These factors helped the Company to make satisfactory cash collections aggregating Rs. 6,39,260 against Rs. 3,61,945 in the previous year.

The area of Land under Seed and the annual Revenue showed an increase of 3,334 Beeghas and Rs. 8,993 respectively, the latter chiefly brought about by enhancement of rents. The sum collected during the year for Pottah Salamy, Rs. 4,609-5-6, and the sum forfeited on account of 35th Dividend, Rs. 1,672, have been credited as usual to Reserve Fund. Reclamation Works were carried on in different lots in both Divisions, the area completely reclaimed being about 1,130 beeghas and partially reclaimed about 678 beeghas. The expenditure on new public works is chiefly due to our constructing five new pucca-built sluices in different lots in Canning Division which, however, are not yet completed.

The following amounts had been transferred from Profit and Loss account:—Rs. 20,000 to the credit of Ryots' Outstanding Doubtful Debts Fund. Rs. 6,718-10-6 to the credit of Reserve Fund, leaving these two Funds at Rs. 2,90,000 and Rs. 3,50,000, respectively. After making the above appropriations the Balance to the credit of Profit and Loss account totals Rs. 2,71,734-12-2, and your Directors recommend that a Dividend of Rs. 45 (forty-five) per share be declared, absorbing Rs. 2,70,000 and the Balance Rs. 1,734-12-2 be carried forward to next year's account.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report congratulated the shareholders on the satisfactory result and the steady progress of the Company for the past year. The figures as regards the season's collections, revenue and expenditure were satisfactory showing a marked and onward progress in the working of the Company's Zemindarics. The increase in Ryots' debts was to be regretted but was solely due to the enhancement of rents now going on in the Meenakhan Division some of the ryots demurring to pay their dues. They had taken steps to recover what they were legally entitled to and hoped to reduce these outstandings materially with one or two favourable seasons in succession. Weather conditions and the progress of cultivation at the moment were as might be desired.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table, Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 15th.

Brika	Tamlin	Alexandria July 27
Java Maru	Yunaji	Kobe, July 6
Onakrata	Maude	Cheribon, July 21

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 15th.

Meteor	Remmerssen	Balik Papan
Vauxhall	Smith	Bolougne

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—

Marmagoa	Fanning	Mombassa and Zanzibar
Dumra	Hobday	Busreh via Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer *Catania	for	Genoa and Venice
" Caboto	for	Calcutta and Colombo
" Clan Maclachlan	for	Liverpool, etc.
" Elysia	for	D. .
" Hellas	for	Bangkok
" Yamagata Maru	for	Kobe, etc.
" Moyori Maru	for	Do.
" Asia Maru	for	Busreh, etc.

*To arrive.

Aug. 15.

S. S. Shinkoku Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Shinkoku Maru left Kobe for Bombay on the 13th instant via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo.

S. S. Malay Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Malay Maru left Singapore for Moji (Homeward bound) on the 13th instant.

S. S. Brika:—The steamer Brika, 2,212 tons, Captain T. J. Tambin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Alexandria, which port she had left on the 27th ultimo, with ballast.

S. S. Java Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Java Maru, 2,847 tons, Captain M. Yanaji, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, which port she had left on the 6th ultimo, with a general cargo.

S. S. Chakrata:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakrata, 3,605 tons, Captain H. Maude, arrived in harbour from Cheribon, which port she had left on the 21st ultimo, with a general cargo and sugar.

S. S. Marmagoa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Marmagoa, 3,878 tons, Captain M. Fanning, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Mombassa and Zanzibar, with a general cargo.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain H. Hobday, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Busreh via Karachi and intermediate ports, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

Tuesday, 15th August, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

1. Marmagoa		J. F. & Co
1. Yamagata Maru	Kudo	N. Y. K.
C. & R. Standish Hall	Work	L. Dreyfus & Co
2. & E. Zavani	Ockerill	H. S. Shoostary
2. Clan Maclachlan	MacLean	J. F. Co
3. Dovre	Siqualland	J. M. & Co
3. Mansuri	Grey	T. M. & Co
4. Knight Templar	Saze	K. N. & Co
4. Polygrass Castle	Turnbull	L. D. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Jatranji		S. N. Co
Jahabadi		
Jabermati		
Kaveri		

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Canton Maru	Katyalno	N. Y. K
5 Incemore	Hughes	W. & A. G. & Co
6 Tote of Mari	Fujio	N. Y. K.
7 Rotenfels	Taylor	W. & A. G. & C.
8 Asia Maru	Nishi	M. M. Shroff
9 Ampleforth		W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11 Banca		P. & O. S. N. Co
15 Pandita	Andresson	M. M. & Co
14 Dumra		M. M. & Co
16 Lirga		M. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Queda	Piggot	M. M. & Co

H. D. D.

Galita		Capt. Salter

ALEXANDRA DOCK

4 Elysia	Kinnard	W. & A. G. & Co
5 Sardinia	Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co
6 Kashmir	Irving	P. & O. S. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Ampleforth	Davies	W. & A. G. & Co
Baroda		M. M. Co
Benvenue	Addison	W. & A. G. & Co
Blakemoor	Barren	J. F. & Co
Brika	Tamlin	
Chakrata	Mande	M. M. & Co
Firoozi	Kermei	B. & P. S. N. Co
Flor-de-Diu	Aboo	Bibiani
Hellas	Berg	F. F. Campbell & Co
Java Maru	Yanaji	N. Y. K.
Moyori Maru	Tumayuchi	N. Y. K
Newholm	Strathlang	W. & A. G. & Co
Onda	Goss	M. M. & Co
Singu	Reid	S. W. & Co
Upada	Butler	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Aug. 15.

FOR LONDON.

Kashmir (s) 21 bales goat skin, R. M. Kooka; 25 bales goat and sheep skin, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 8 bales goat and sheep skin, A. Cassam; 7 bales goat and sheep skin, H. A. Oomer and Son; 1,000 cwts. kismiss, M. Jafferbhoy; 415 cwts. palmyra fibre, M. Jafferbhoy; 350 cwts. gum olibanum, P. Jethabhoy; 1 cwt. cubebs, M. Jafferbhoy; 38 cwts. nutmegs, M. Jafferbhoy; 51 cwts. gum Arabic, K. C. Desai and Co.; 200 cwts. gum Arabic, S. Ketsee and Co.; 16 cases bristles, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 2 boxes copper containing gold, G. Madhowjee and Co.; 4 cases aureferous slag, G. Madhowjee and Co.; 24 cwts. ivory, A. Laduck; 4,004 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kashmir (s) 6 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.; 4 bales woollen carpets, Thos. Cook and Son.

FOR HULL.

Brika (s) 210 cwts. kang, D. Purshotum; 225 cwts. dill seed, D. Purshotum; 4,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers; 1,750 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining Co.

Incemore (s) 6,001 cwts. linseed, M. B. Kaisha.

Ampleforth (s) 6,001 cwts. linseed, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR GENOA.

Catania (s) 500 cwts. castor seed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 500 cwts. rape seed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 19,011 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 4,066 cwts. linseed, K. M. Nathoo; 500 tons manganese ore, K. M. Nathoo.

FOR LEGHORN.

Catania (s) 75 bales sewri cotton, C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Polglass Castle (s) 60,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 6,000 cwts. poppy seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 19,000 cwts. rape seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Banca (s) 64 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Sardinia (s) 700 bales cotton twist, A. E. J. Abraham; 1,700 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 1,700 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 700 bales cotton twist, C. Bomanji and Co.; 700 bales cotton twist, Tata Sons and Co.; 150 tons old iron fire bars, fish plates and bolts, E. Tajbhoy; 700 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 900 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Banca (s) 100 bales cotton yarn, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 5 cwts. oopiete, H. Abdeasi; 96 cwts. gum olibanum, David Sassoon and Co.; 30 cwts. gum Arabic, David Sassoon and Co.

Sardinia (s) 204 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 8 cwts. ivory cut pieces, A. Laduck.

Inaho Maru (s) 2 cwts. ivory, A. Laduck.

FOR KOBE.

Canton Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.

Yamagata Maru (s) 2,850 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 800 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 800 bales cotton, T. Yuasa and Co.; 1,500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Y. Kwaisha; 100 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.

Sardinia (s) 1,200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 80 cwts. gum Arabic, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Yamagata Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.; 1,250 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Yamagata Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.

IMPORTS.

Aug. 15.

S. S. Upada from Moulmein Agents, M. M. & Co.—423 pieces j. w. sleepers, 288 pieces teak battens, 18 pieces thitka planks, 924 pieces thitka scantling, 18 bundles thitka battens, 1,520 bundles teak battens, 69 pieces pyenmah squares, 102 pieces eng square, 33 pieces thitka squares, 37 pieces pyenkado squares, 54 pieces j. w. squares, 3,845 pieces teak squares, 13 bundles pyenmeh battens 38 bundles teak boards, 1,945 pieces teak posts, 21 pieces pyenkado sleepers, 223 pieces kamyon boards, 171 pieces pyenmah planks, 490 bundles 1,958 pieces pyenmah scantling, 202 pieces j. w. posts, 139 bundles 2,169 pieces eng scantling, 1,352 pieces teak planks, 1,964 pieces j. w. planks, 185 pieces eng planks, 2,683 packages 3,778 bundles 8,486 pieces j. w. scantling, 142,737 pieces 22,242 bundles teak scantling.

S. S. Singer from Rangoon Agents, Shaw Wallace & Co.—2,170 cases candles, 1,456 drums benzine, 2,486 tons 13,886 drums petrol, 845 casks lubricating oil, 564,000 I. gallons kerosine oil.

S. S. Pandua from Busreh Agents, M. M. & Co.—3 tins sterling, 9 bundles skins, 46 bundles salted fish,, 2 cases prawns, 14 cases sharkfins.

S. S. Hellas from Bangkok Agents, F. F. Campbell & Co.—39 bundles raw silk, 471 pieces teak planks, 899 pieces teak squares, 58 pieces yang squares, 3,546 pieces yang scantling, 521 pieces 5,718 bundles teak scantling, 177 pieces cane furniture, 4,529 pieces takiew scantling., 21 pieces krabark squares.

S. S. Asia Maru from Hongkong Agents, M. M. Shirazi:—9,017 pieces timber, 226 bales cotton yarn, 20 cases provision, 4 bundles paper, 8 cases tea, 644 bags beans,, 9 bales tarpaline cutpieces, 10 bales canvas cutpieces, 75 bags 25 bundles galangal, 11 cases glass bangles, 70 cases preserves, 30 cases munsall, 220 rolls matting, 383 bags sugar candy, 2,650 cases cassia, 5,148 cases fire crackers.

EARLY COTTON CROP IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The following is a preliminary memorandum on the early cotton crop of the Bombay Presidency (Deccan Districts only), including Native States, for the Season 1916-17, issued by the Department of Agriculture:—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1914-15 the area under cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates represents some 7.8 per cent. of the total area under the crop in whole India.

(Estimates up to 1st August.)

Information incomplete. Reported area 1,481 thousand acres in British districts and 7 thousand acres in Native States, about 4 per cent. over corresponding area last year but nearly half per cent. under decennial average at same date. High prices obtained last year induced extended cultivation everywhere. Sowing rains came early in North where crop sown normally in first fortnight of June. Elsewhere rains late and in places sowings delayed a fortnight to month, crop still being sown in South. Later rains have been generally favourable and the seedlings are doing well except in a few places in Ahmednagar and Sholapur where excessive moisture has turned them yellow

BICYCLE TAX AT REAY MARKET POONA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Poona City Municipality has very recently brought into force the introduction of a new kind of tax leviable on those who visit the Reay Market on their bicycles. A peon sits outside with a receipt book in hand and demands a compulsory tax of three pies from each cyclist and passes receipts. This is unreasonable, unnecessary and burdensome to the public and they should agitate against this new tax No tax of this kind exists in the Connaught or other markets at Poona.. I will not be surprised, if the City Municipality introduces a poll-tax in the near future.—Yours, etc.,

CYCLIST.

I. C. O. SALAD OIL
For Salads and Cooking

Our old grocer knew how to start us off right" said the bride "it's the pride of the pantry. With it we are fixed for company.'

For making Mayonnaise French Dressing and the like, it replaces olive and other imported oils with equal satisfaction and the cost is a great deal less. For general cooking and frying it safely takes the place of ghee or butter at one third the price.

Sold by all progressive dealers in 1lb., 3½lbs., and 35lbs. tins

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
THE
Indian Cotton Oil Co. Ld.,
Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Phone 2136.)

Storm and Rain-proof

SHADOWLESS LAMPS with latest improvements For Public Halls, Railways, Streets, Gardens, etc.

From 300 to 2,500 C. P. Light
Illustrated Price List Free.

THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
Drawn-wire Metal Filament

K. B. JOSHI & Co.

No. 321, Hornby Road Fort, BOMBAY.

Do you want to ascertain before going in for our DEEP WELL FORCE PUMPS.

Read the following and you will be satisfied.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER JUNAGAD STATE writes:—

"Pumps suppliedby you used this season for a lift from 20 to 150 feet. The pumps worked satisfactorily."

Write to-day for full particulars stating the depth of your well.

ALL SORTS OF
LADIES' & GENTS' WATCHES
CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES
Can be had at prices beyond competition
Trial Solicited.
CATALOGUES FREE.

CHOONILAL CHHAGANLAL
288, Abdul Rehman Street,
BOMBAY No 3.

CORONATION CIGAR CO.
63, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Real Egyptian Cigarettes
NATURELLE Rs. 3-8 per 100
V. P. Orders promptly executed.

JAPANESE
PILSENER BEER.
replaces
GERMAN PILSENER.
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY.
The largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.

ASAHI
BRAND
The Best Brand in Japan.
Nothing to match it in quality.
Sub-Agents:
D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO.
D. D. BARIA & CO.
BOMBAY.

IN 5 MINUTES
BIKSON'S RHEUMATISM BALM
cures all kinds of pain.
TRY IT
Two Sizes: Re 1 and As 12.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 3rd of Shravan Vad, 1972.
Parsi: 10th (Avan) of Aspandad, 1285.
Mahomedan: 16th of Shawal, 1334.
Phases of the Moon: Last Quarter 20th August.
Sunrise: 6 h. 20 m. Sunset: 7 h. 6 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Meeting of the Standing Committee, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
Indian Guild of Science and Technology, Lecture on "The Relations between Technics and Economics" by Mr. L. G. Khare, at Prarthana Mandir, 6-30 p.m.
P and O. Company's Steamer Salsette with the outward mails of the 28th July, expected at 6 a.m.
Mails for the East African Expeditionary Force, Nairobi, Uganda and Mombassa, to be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 17.

"After-care Fund" and "Association" Meeting, Secretariat, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

Indian Christian Association, Annual Meeting for students, 5-30 p.m., Bowen Memorial Hall.

MONDAY, Aug. 21.

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Moulton's lecture on "The Later Avesta," Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, 6 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 23.

Special general meeting of the Bombay Native General Library, at Khetwadi Main Road, 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House: Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinema: Charni Road, 6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, 10-15 to 11-45.
New Alexandra Cinema: Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

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Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

GUIDERA—On the 15th of August, at Arthur Road Hospital, Letitia, the dearly loved wife of Philip Guidera, B.E.S. and T. Co. Funeral to arrive Sewri Cemetery at eleven o'clock, this morning.
KOLASKAR—At Jagannath House, Girgaum, Bombay, 14th August, 1916, Shrimati Gagnabai, aged 65, widow of Bal Parsharam Shastri of Islampur, Satara, and mother of Mr. M. B. Kolaskar, Barrister-at-Law.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C. Commanding.
Aug. 16.

Riding School.—Riding School daily at 7 a.m.
Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade on Thursday, the 17th instant. Rendezvous Church Gate Station, at 7-15 a.m.
Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles, no bandoliers.
Signalling Class.—Signalling Class under Major Wallis (I.A.) will be held next week as follows:—
Every evening except Wednesday, 6-15 p.m.
Rendezvous at the Bandstand, except Pali Hill men who will parade at Church Gate Station.
Parade.—Monday, August 21st being a Public Holiday there will be a Field Day. All members are expected to attend.
Message books, road maps and compasses should be brought by all Non-Commissioned Officers.
Members residing in the Fort should have their horses sent to Bandra Station, so as to arrive there at 7 a.m. and leave by the train from Church Gate Station 6-33 a.m. One "Feed" to be carried on the saddle.
Members residing elsewhere should rendezvous Bandra Station, 7 a.m.
Smoking Concert.—At the Volunteer Club Saturday, 19th August, 9-30 p.m. Tickets may be obtained from Troop Leaders or the Sergeant-Major Bombay Volunteer Rifles at Headquarters.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lt.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Wardlaw-Milne, Commanding.
Aug. 15.

No. 265—Duties.
Duties for the week commencing Monday, the 14th instant:—
Orderly Officer for the ensuing week, 2nd-Lieut. F. J. Cheminais.
Orderly Officer next for duty, 2nd-Lieut. W. N. Cartland.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company, Sergt. E. E. Bellamy.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company, Sergt. E. A. Sherren.
Orderly Sergt. E. E. Company, Sergt. F. Power.
No. 266—Parades.
Thursday, 7 a.m., Physical Training Class.
Thursday, 6-45 p.m., lecture at Headquarters by Captain H. Starkey, B. V. A., entitled "Range Finding Instruments, Land Service."
No. 268—Enrolments.
The following having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—
No. 1765, Tmptr. M. Foox to No. 2 Company from 7-8-16.
No. 1766, Gunner H. Kettleband to No. 3 Company, Kirkee, from 3-8-16.
No. 1767, Gunner O. Turner to No. 3 Company, Kirkee, from 21-7-16.
No. 1768, Gunner J. Dunn to No. 4 Company, Ahmedabad, from 1-4-16.
No. 3 Company, Kirkee.
Parades.—Wednesdays at 5-15 p.m., Signalling Class. Fridays at 5-15 p.m. and Sundays at 10 a.m.
Prize Competitions, 1915-16.
These competitions will take place on Sunday, the 10th September, 1916, commencing 8 a.m.
All entries to be sent into the C. S. M. Instructor by 31st August, 1916.
All members who have joined this season, will have to make themselves efficients before they receive any prizes.

P. H. RETALLACK,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICES.

A General Meeting will be held at Headquarters at 7 p.m. on the 23rd inst., on business relating to B. V. A. Rifle Association.
Orderly Officers and Sergeants for the week are requested to sign the attendance book at Headquarters daily.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.
Aug 16.

277. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "D" Coy. during week ending 19th instant. Next for duty "E" Coy. Officers Commanding Coys. should send in a list of N. C. Officers detailed to Headquarters by Monday mid-day each week.
278. Range.—The Miniature Range will be open from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 6 to 8 p.m. on week days except Saturday evenings.
Detail as follows:—
"B" Company, Monday and Friday mornings and Tuesday evenings.
"C" and "D" Coys. Monday evenings.
"E" and "F" Coys. Friday evenings.
"G" Coy. Tuesday and Thursday mornings and Wednesday evening.
"J" Coy. Wednesday and Saturday mornings and Thursday evening.
279. Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the corps for suitable men: Intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join. Recruits drills have commenced.
280. Signalling.—A Signalling Class open to any member of the Corps is held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays.
281. Parades.—"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Class every Wednesday at 7 a.m. at Headquarters.
"F" Coy.—Parade for all 2nd Class Shots in the Coy. for instruction in Musketry every Friday evening at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill order without arms.
"G" Company.—Coy. Parade on Thursday, 17th instant. Fall in at the Gymkhana, at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Shirts and shorts.
Recruits.—Recruits will attend the above parade.
Bayonet Fighting.—Men detailed for Bayonet Fighting will attend the above noted Company Parade.
Maxim Gun. Section.—Parade at Headquarters on Friday, 18th instant at 7-15 a.m.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE.

VOLUNTEER CLUB.

There will be a Smoking Concert at the Volunteer Club on Saturday, the 19th instant at 9-30 p.m. Tickets price one Rupee each, which may be obtained from the Sergt-Major at Headquarters.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E. Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.
POONA, Aug. 15.

768 Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 19th August 1916:—
At Headquarters:—
Recruits, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 5-30 p.m.
"A" Company, Wednesday at 7-15 a.m. Drill order, Shirts.
Buglers, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.
Signallers, Thursday at 5-30 p.m.
First Aid Class, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
Lecture on "Field defences," Friday at 7-15 a.m. Drill order.
"B" Company, Friday at 7-15 a.m. Drill order.
At the Engineering College:—
"E" Company, Wednesday at 5-30 p.m.
At the Central Gymnasia:—
Physical Training Class, Tuesday and Thursday at 7 a.m. Running kit.
At Satara:—
Machine Gun parades, Tuesday and Saturday at 5 p.m.
At Ahmednagar:—
Gun Drill, Tuesday and Wednesday at 7-30 a.m.
769 Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for Class firing at 7-30 a.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter office two days beforehand.
Miniature Rifle Club, Ladies matches I & II, Gentlemens 4, 5 and 6. Tuesday at 7-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.
770 Increase.—The undermentioned having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Ahmednagar detachment.
No. 4441 Volunteer A. P. Bhownagrie.

(Sd.) C. GRAHAM-SMITH, Capt.,
For Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme, of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March—"Colonel Bogey" ..... Alford
Overture—"La Diademe" ..... Hermann
Valse—"Don't be conceited" ..... Koralanye
Selection—"The Cinema Star" ..... Gilbert
A Rustic Gambol—"In Sweet Devonia" ..... Corri
Melodies from—The Chocolate Soldier ..... Straus
Two-Step—Handel Wakes ..... Morressy

INCOMING MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia with the outward Mails of the 4th instant passed Suez at 2 p.m. on Monday, the 14th instant.

MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of July was 595 of whom 520 were males and 75 females.

FATAL FALL OF A LABOURER.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, concluded yesterday the adjourned inquest touching the death of Kaderkhan Ibramkhan, a labourer, who a few days ago fell from a scaffolding in front of a house under repairs in Parsi Bazaar Street and who died in the G. T. Hospital on the 9th instant. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were one attack and one death from plague, two attacks and one death from smallpox and six attacks and three deaths from cholera on Tuesday. Both the attack and death from plague were reported from Worli. The total mortality from all causes was 79, against 59 on the corresponding day of last year and 96 on that of 1914. Of the 1,949 rats caught seven were found to be infected.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a meeting of the ladies will be held, to-day at 2 p. m., (S. T.) in the Ladies' Classes at Raja Bahadur Chaturbhujdas Goverdhandas Building in Bazargate Fort, in order to prevent gambling prevalent amongst ladies in the month of Shravana under the presidentship of Mrs. Nanibehen Gajjar (of Bombay Vanita Vishram), when Mrs. Rasikmani Desai, Mrs. Manjulabai and Mrs. Rukshmanibehen (of the Ahmedabad Vanita Vishram) will deliver lectures.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM

CHARGE AGAINST A CHINESE SEAMAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Hudson charged Ing Mong Ing Tan, a Chinese seaman, with being in possession of sixteen pounds and seven tolas of opium without a permit. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. K. F. Nariman defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that in consequence of certain information received the Excise officials went to the accused's house in Goa Street. The accused said he had no key, whereupon the room was forced open in the presence of a "punch" and a black trunk which was locked, was found there. When asked the accused said he had no key. The box was forced open, when it was found to contain nine packets of opium, weighing altogether sixteen lbs. and seven tolas, and a pair of scales. It was further alleged that the box was brought to the room by the accused.

The defence was that the room stood in the name of one Tai Chow, from whom the accused rented it. The accused did not see the box in the room. The box was brought by a friend, who ran away when he heard that a Customs officer was coming to search the room. The box was put in the room by a man named Ah Toung. The key of the room when the Excise officers came to search the room was taken away by Ah Toung.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

CHARGES OF TRESPASS AND CAUSING HURT TO A SEPOY.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO FIFTEEN MONTHS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fern charged Runchhor Khetsey, a Kathiawari, with lurking house-trespass by night and causing hurt to Vithu Ramji, Police Constable No. 2586 E.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused was noticed crawling in the compound of the Strangers' Home at Mazagon on the night of the 3rd instant. The policeman noticed this and the accused seeing him ran away. He succeeded in catching the accused, who assaulted him with a knife. Another sepoy and the residents of the locality came up and rescued the policeman. The accused was searched when he was found in possession of a knife, a pair of wire cutters, a crowbar, etc.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SWEEPER INJURED BY AN AIR-GUN.

SHIP'S ENGINEER FINED RS. 100.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Doran charged Mr. David Fisher, third engineer of the hospital-ship Vita, with causing hurt to one Devu Mulla, a sweeper in the employ of the Port Trust, by doing a rash and negligent act, namely, firing off an airgun and injuring him on the left leg.

It appeared from the evidence that on Tuesday morning the accused was shooting at a stray dog on the waste ground behind No. 13 wharf in the Alexandra Dock, when he missed his aim and two pellets struck Devu, one on the calf and the other on the shin of the left leg. Devu was sweeping the place at the time. Devu was taken to hospital, and the accused was arrested by Inspector Doran on board the ship.

The accused pleaded guilty. He was fined Rs. 100, out of which Rs. 20 were ordered to be paid to Devu as compensation.

SEQUEL TO A HIGH COURT SUIT.

SENTENCE FOR GIVING FALSE EVIDENCE

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Liladhar Monjee was charged with intentionally giving false evidence in the suit of Ranchhordas Dharsey versus Ramchandra Madhavram Bhat before Justice Beaman, who gave permission for the prosecution of the accused on a charge of perjury. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia defended the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty, saying in extenuation of his offence, that he had lost his grand nephew and was fasting and had partaken freely of "bhang" on the day when he gave evidence.

Mr. Wadia asked the Court to give the accused the option of a fine.

The Magistrate said intoxication was no excuse in the eyes of the law. Taking however the accused's statement into consideration, the Magistrate sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default to one month's further imprisonment.

CRUELTY TO BULLOCKS.

CART-DRIVERS SENT TO JAIL.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before a Bench of Honorary Magistrates, presided over by Mr. H. G. Clark, Deputy Inspector Beldom charged two cart-drivers with cruelly ill-treating their bullocks. The first accused was standing on the cart with one foot on the bullock, whom he beat with a rope. The second was beating his bullock on the side with a thick solid piece of bamboo about a yard long. Both the accused were convicted, and were sentenced to eight and ten days' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1916.

BEFORE THE MR. JUSTICE HEATON.

APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE UNDER SECTION 38.

195-16—Albert Elias Ezikiel v The Lakshmi Bank Ltd. Crs No 20, Dubash and Co. Part heard. 2-8-16.

The death occurred on Monday night at Gray's Hotel, Coonoor, of Col. R. L. Van der Gucht aged 46 years of the Supply and Transport Corps. The deceased was invalided from Mesopotamia and arrived at Coonoor a fortnight ago. On the outbreak of war he saw service in France and subsequently in Gallipoli, Egypt and Mesopotamia.

"TARA CHHAP" SOAP CASE.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

Mr. B. N. Athavle, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the trade-mark case brought by Mr. Abdulla Rahimtulla, proprietor of the Star Soap Factory, against Umar Dosa for counterfeiting the complainant's trade-mark and selling goods bearing the counterfeit trade mark. Mr. Azad, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Reuben Solomon, represented the Complainant. The accused was defended by Mr. Godinho, assisted by Messrs. Navalkar and D'Souza, pleaders.

The judgment was as follows:—The complainant Abdulla Rahimtulla who is the manufacturer of soap of various brands including the "Royal Star" brand complained that the accused, Umar Dosa, has infringed the registered trade-mark of "Royal Star Brand" soap and prepares and sells soap bearing a mark similar to the mark impressed on his "Royal Star Brand" soap. A search-warrant was issued and Deputy-Inspector Wood who executed the warrant seized a stencil, a stamp and two dies in the accused's factory at Mazagon. The stencil bears the words "The Indian Star Soap Factory." The stamp produces the same words and the two dies produce the impression of stars. Ex. K is the soap produced by the complainant which is manufactured by accused. The accused admits that the dies etc., were seized in his factory. He also admits that Ex. K is manufactured by him. In these circumstances the only question to determine is whethre the accused marked his goods in such a way that it is reasonably calculated to cause it to be believed that the goods so manufactured are the goods of the complainant. The complainant has registered his trade-mark and this fact is not disputed. The trade-mark registered is "Royal Star Brand" with a star on either side. The soap of the accused's manufacture has the words "The Indian Star Soap Factory" and a star on either side. The stars of the complainant and the accused are of the same size but the designs of the stars are somewhat different. From the purchaser's point of view the impression of the stars is the only material question. He purchases the soap as "Tara Chhap" and therefore the only question to determine is whether the accused's soap is calculated to be mistaken for the complainant's soap. Lord Halsbury says, "Once it has been ascertained what is really protected by the registration, the further question as to whether the defendant has copied this is to be determined by the eye alone. The Court has to decide only whether the alleged infringement has the same shape or pattern and must eliminate the question of identity of function and see if, generally speaking, under normal conditions of use the eye could not confuse the two designs." The accused has evidently done this in order that his soap may pass off as the "Tara Chhap Soap," a name by which the complainant's soap is known. It is not necessary to prove that anybody has been actually deceived. See Madhavji Dharamsey Mill vs. the Central India Spinning and Weaving Co., 18 Bom. Law Reporter. The test is not whether there is a similarity between the two marks when lying side by side but *whether when a person sees one mark apart from the other he may take it for that other.* See re Sandow Limited's applica- (1914) 30 Times Law Reports.

Applying this test I hold that the star mark which the accused has been impressing on his bars of soap is calculated to confuse the purchaser and that it is further calculated to lead him to believe that he is buying the "Tara Chhap" of the complainant's manufacture. The accused is guilty of the offences with which he is charged under Section 485 and Section 486 of the Indian Penal Code. He has not endeavoured to prove that he is entitled to the protection of any of the provisoes to Section 486. On the contrary he has assumed a defiant attitude towards the complainant, as is indicated in his reply to the complainant's notices.

The accused is convicted and fined Rs. 101 on each charge, that is altogether Rs. 202 for the two offences, and is further ordered to pay Rs. 50 as compensation to the complainant. The stencil, stamp and dies, seized under the search-warrant, are confiscated.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ASSOCIATION.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY'S INTERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Aug. 15.

A very largely attended meeting was held last night at the I.T.A. Club premises, Mr. G. Shead presiding, to consider internment of Mr. H. A. Barton, General Secretary, Indian Telegraph Association. Mr. Leslie, Secretary Calcutta I.T.A., and Mr. O'Connell, Deputy Postmaster-General, were among those present. The Chairman pointed out that interment of Mr. Barton had cast a gloom over the whole Association in India and Burma, and asked the support of the meeting in passing the resolution of continuance of the men's loyalty to the undertaking given at the outbreak of the war, and support a petition to the Viceroy on behalf of the General Secretary. He regretted his inability to give the reason for Mr. Barton's internment and appealed to those present to do the right as they had hitherto done and their leader would be released. Mr. Benjatien, Secretary of the Rangoon Association, proposed that this meeting records with deep regret the sudden and drastic measures taken by the Government of India against Mr. Barton and the raiding of the I. T. A. premises in Calcutta. Notwithstanding this they are still imbued with feelings of loyalty to the King and country. This was put to the meeting but Mr. Okeef proposed another resolution to the same effect but differently and more strongly worded, and this was carried unanimously.

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Our Hemstitched white Lawn Handkerchiefs are famous for their excellent washing and wearing qualities. We assure you that it is impossible to get these fine kerchiefs anywhere at our Sale Prices.

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Size 18 × 18 Re. 1-12.

Size 19 × 19 Rs. 2-0 per doz.

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There was quite a rush on these Socks last week and we hope to sell off during this Last Week of Our Sale the whole shipment we have receivedl from America. They are in plain shades of White, Green, Blue, Khaki, Grey, etc., and we consider these to be simply Marvellous Value.

Cotton Socks (Black only) 7 ans. Art Silk Socks 11 ans. and Rs. 1-4 per pair.

English Pure Silk Socks. Rs. 1-6 and Rs. 1-10 per pair.

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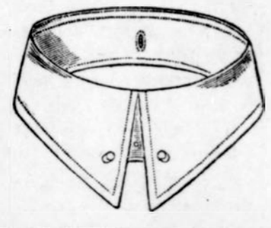

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, August 16, 1916.

THE GLORY THAT WAS LORD HARDINGE'S.

A singularly provocative article appears in the "Quarterly Review" on "India under Lord Hardinge" which would not have merited notice were it not for sundry indications that the writer represents the views of a considerable body of reactionary opinion in this country. It may be premised that the writer sees no good in anything Lord Hardinge did but much evil. The most wrong-headed thing of all was, of course, the Delhi changes: save for that measure, the late Viceroyalty was barren of any result of which Lord Hardinge might claim credit. The criticism of the Delhi changes proceeds upon the familiar conventional lines: the modification of the Partition was only a pretext for "dethroning" Calcutta: the latter was a deliberately invented plan to flout Calcutta European mercantile opinion: the Mahommedans of Eastern Bengal were betrayed because, like the European community in Calcutta, they were intensely loyal; and so on. It is not necessary to rake up the embers of a dead controversy, but we may say in passing that the indictment of Lord Hardinge comprehends every utterance and every act of his administration—the entire trend of the regime. Indeed, the writer appears to hold him responsible for the reform of the Councils effected before he set foot in India and in fact in full operation before he probably ever dreamed of the possibility of his being sent out to India. For instance, we are told that one of the Commissions that "rioted" through the country—the reference is to the Royal Decentralisation Commission—was the product of Lord Hardinge's malevolent genius. For did not that Commission, and the Public Services Commission, conduct their inquiries on "popular" lines, creating, as a result, a ferment of eager expectation throughout the educated classes? We read:

"Even conservative officials would seem to have become convinced that something must be done by way of "concessions" to meet the anticipations produced; and the bent of the late Viceroy toward such questions has been plainly disclosed to allow it to be doubtful that he would have thrown his influence into furthering the movement to the utmost." Goodness be thanked, the war came, "and the activities of the Government of India have been turned into altogether different courses"!

With the tirade against the Delhi changes and all they implied we do not propose to deal. They have been amply justified, except in the perverted consciences of men who can see no good in any change in the things with which they are familiar. Even the Delhi Durbar is turned to the glorification Sir John Hewett.

All was royal;
To the disposing of it naught rebelled.
Order gave each thing view; the office did
Distinctly his full function.

The "office" here was Sir John Hewett! These puerilities may be passed over. The writer's criticism of the substance of the Delhi Despatch of August 25, 1911, is no less drastic than his contemptuous reference to its tone. What is wrong with it is that "it is written in a language new for an Indian State paper." "Considerations are openly advanced for this and that line of action which would not have been admitted formerly to influence the Government of India. Political expediency becomes the guiding motive; the playing off of one section of the public against another; and the advantage of appeasing the noisier one, are openly recognised as motives for the decisions advocated." Analyse these crudities, and what is their plain meaning? It is that the Government of India should have no opinion except its own, should have no guidance except that of the wisdom of the Secretariats, and should pay no heed to public opinion. Political expediency is utterly untenable as a guiding motive! What is called playing off one section of the public against another is wicked, because the Government should play itself off against all and sundry. These are amazing propositions, even though the writer seeks to reassure himself by a reference to the policy of the Government of India since the days of Warren Hastings, whereby it has taken close thought of the feelings, desires or objections of the people in regard to the measures it has had in view. The underlying idea is that while taking close thought of the feelings, desires or objections of the people, the Government should go its own way, "with the impartiality of Providence,"—and its inscrutability. Subsequent remarks in the article make it perfectly clear that "the impartiality of Providence" predicated of the actions of the Government of India, is only to be tempered by the wisdom of that other earthly Providence,—European mercantile opinion! It would be far too complimentary to the intelligence of the writer to take these lucubrations seriously. It is not alone to the tone of the Delhi Despatch the writer objects. The tone of official speeches in Council seems to be deplorable and altogether in bad taste and out of keeping with the old traditions. The writer's comment on this is characteristic: "If a member has brought forward some resolution which if adopted would mean financial catastrophe, the Government Minister who replies, while pointing out the regrettable obstacle, never forgets to compliment the mover on the singular ability and force of his speech; and this is often endorsed by his Excellency the President." It is, perhaps irrelevant to ask who proposed measures that would produce a "financial catastrophe," but the idea is that, instead of dealing with non-official critics in a contemptuous and high-handed manner, the Government Ministers (including his Excellency the President) are profuse in their compliments to the imbeciles who have the temerity to ply them with advice! The unfairness to Lord Hardinge is illustrated afresh in another line of attack.

The admission of Indian members into the Executive Councils, Imperial and Provincial, tends in the same direction. These small and select bodies are entrusted with the *arcana* of Government; if they are to work properly, nothing should be hidden from them nor should the members have any secrets from one another. Officially, no doubt, we shall be told that the system remains precisely what it was; but one may nevertheless decline to believe that things are as they were, that there can be that full and unreserved communication between the members that the system postulates, when one of their number is looking to a return to the more than free atmosphere of a Provincial Bar Library. The result must necessarily be reservations of opinion, withholdings of confidences, smoothings of expression, all helping to undermine the efficiency of the system. The tendency is no doubt acceptable enough to some individual Ministers, who get a freer hand thereby in the management of their own Departments. But these are small views, in comparison with a degeneration in the character of the Government as a whole; and the snare that besets the Government to-day is that of sinking upon an organised hypocrisy.

That is fairly typical. The non-official gentlemen called into the Legislative Council by Parliamentary Statute should be snubbed and sat upon; and the Indian Ministers called into the Executive Councils should be taught to keep their proper place! Parliamentary statutes become an "organised hypocrisy," if we are to accept this view. Lord Hardinge worked unceasingly to make them *organised honesty*, and that is his grave fault! We reprobate the entire doctrine of the reactionaries represented by the writer of the article under reference. What are called concessions granted to the Indian political classes are in the nature of things; it is opposition to them that is not in the nature of things. The more the Indian Government defers to the growing political consciousness of the people, the more surely it conforms to the dictates of the highest political wisdom. Of a piece with the tirades we have condescended to notice are the little homilies the writer preaches against the Indian Viceroy protesting against an insensate action of a reactionary group of proconsuls in the House of Lords against the considered opinion of a Local Government supported by the Indian Government and the Secretary of State. No foolish is the condemnation of Lord Hardinge for protesting against the proceedings of a self-governing Dominion which derides the right of British Indian subjects. In these matters, Lord Hardinge spoke as the head of a great Government who felt a responsibility to the people he governed and whose unanimous sentiments he conveyed by his protests. There may be inconveniences in an Indian Viceroy setting up as the spokesman of his people; but the inconveniences must be faced. The gravamen of the whole charge against Lord Hardinge is that he converted the office of the Viceroy of India into a tribuneship of the Indian people. That, in very truth, is Lord Hardinge's greatest title to glory. Says the writer: "If India were to force politics upon Britain she could not expect a continuance of political impartiality here." Yes, it is because there is no political impartiality there, the Indian Viceroy pleads for impartiality. To answer a fool according to his folly is perhaps unwise. We must therefore pass over the writer's many sneers of India's war contribution. Those who are eager to promote a healthy tone and temper in the discussion of Indian affairs can only deplore the tendency of writings of the character under notice.

SIND TROOP TRAIN SCANDAL.

The "Sind Observer" alleges that the officers who have been removed by the Government of India in connection with the Sind troop train scandal have been made scapegoats "to satisfy an incensed parliament" and demands publication of the report of the Committee of Enquiry to show what justification there was for the selection of these officers for punishment and what was their responsibility.

The journal asks:—

How comes it that the General Officer Commanding the Karachi Brigade is to blame for carrying out orders laid down by Army Headquarters, Simla, and why is the Principal Medical Officer in Sind removed from his appointment for assisting the Embarkation Commandant in obeying those instructions? And if both are guilty, how is it that the Deputy Quartermaster-General at Simla is not removed from his command along with the two other officers? Did the officers at Karachi, the G. O. C. and the P. M. O. to wit, no. break the regulations emanating from Simla, and wisely allow the troops more ice and more space and in short do all they could to alleviate the rigours of the climate?

Were the timings of the train approved of by Simla? Were all reasonable precautions taken with regard to the movement of the new draft of troops who came to India not for a picnic, but for service at a time of war? What evidence was available to the Committee in respect of the indicious behaviour of the men, and of the way they treated the advice of those who had experience of the climate? What was their conduct here in harbour? These are points on which the public require information, and until it is furnished they decline to accept the verdict against the three officers.

We do not know what evidence our contemporary possesses to justify the pointed questions in the above extract. But, it seems to us, highly inexpedient and utterly wrong, in a fair and equitable view of the matter, to say nothing of the public interest, that these officers should have been made the victims of the heavy punishment meted out to them, without the public being allowed even to have a representation of the case against them, much less the publication of the evidence on which it is based. Government make a mistake, if they suppose that public indignation and anxiety over a scandal of this nature can be appeased by the mere announcement that somebody has been hanged. It wants an elucidation of the mystery. It wants to know how the tragedy happened and it wants to know, by being fully acquainted with the facts, whether the responsibility has been laid on the right shoulders; and an assurance that there is not likely to be a repetition of scandals of this sc. To suppose that such a matter can be allowed to end with the bare announcement that certain officers have been removed from their posts, is preposterous. We hope that a demand will be made in Parliament for publication of the Committee's report and the evidence on which it is based.

Notes of the Day.

The German Peace Committee.

Prince Wedel's mysterious "German National Committee," has now issued a little more information regarding its objects. It expresses the intention to work for "an honourable peace, guaranteeing the secure future of the Empire," by public meetings and through literary channels other than the daily newspapers. It denies in curious language that it is "an incarnation of war-weariness in semi-official shape", and continues:—

Above all the Committee is a free combination guided solely by the political judgment of its members. It does not desire a peace born of weariness or timidity, and it considers its main duty to be the maintenance of the means which it considers the only appropriate means to secure endurance and victory,—the maintenance of internal German unity. The German National Committee desires, therefore, to stand for the necessary continuation, not for the premature cessation, of the struggle,—for so long a time as the leaders of the Empire and the Army consider this necessity to exist.

Berlin Bluff.

A Berne telegram in the Mail papers remarks that almost every day brings fresh evidence of the astonishing activity of the anti-war dissenting Socialists in Germany. The latest manifesto assiduously circulated among the German working-classes bears the title "Naval Bluff," and contains the following passages:—

Our rulers have told us that in the recent battle off Jutland our fleet met and vanquished the great British fleet. That is excellent news. We are all proud of our Navy, and its achievements. But why, if the English fleet has been reduced to impotence, does the English blockade of Germany continue? How can the English, if defeated, continue to prevent our ships from coming and going and to suppress our import and export trade? If the German fleet is now mistress of the seas, why do we not bombard the English coast and land an army of invasion in England? Why? Why? Because, in truth, the German naval victory was never gained.

The manifesto adds: "The reports circulated in reference thereto are part and parcel of the great system of bluff by which the rulers of Germany are deceiving the German people and misleading them into fresh disasters."

The Bellasis Road Maternity Home.

The Corporation at their meeting on Monday showed commendable expedition in adopting Mr. Navalkar's proposal regarding the complaints that appeared in this paper in connection with the Bellasis Road Maternity Home maintained by the Municipality. The Commissioner has been asked to enquire and report on the causes of the increase in deaths of the inmates of the institution, of the four fatal cases that occurred during one week and on the reasons for closing the home to new admission. Homes like this institution are an urgent need in growing cities like Bombay and are yet not quite popular with those for whom they are meant. It is therefore, essential, as Mr. Navalkar emphasised, that no bad impressions should be created in the public mind regarding them, lest people may show still greater hesitation than at present to take advantage of these institutions. We trust that the report of the Commissioner will soon be submitted and that steps will be taken to see that the Home is conducted on lines best calculated to advantage those who are most in need of it.

Airguns and their Dangers.

Yesterday the Chief Presidency Magistrate had before him one of those cases of rash and negligent use of dangerous weapons which are all too frequent in this country and which cannot be too strongly condemned. In this case the offender, an engineer of a hospital ship, was engaged in the exhilirating and inspiring "sport" of shooting with an airgun at an unfortunate dog on the dock side, and missing his aim wounded a sweeper who was working at the spot. Such criminal carelessness deserved to be sharply punished and the fine of Rs. 100 inflicted was none too severe. Another case of careless use of a similar weapon was reported in our issue of yesterday. In this case a boy of 14 was playing with his father's airgun and wanted to shoot a pigeon but accidentally shot a little girl instead. The boy was discharged, and we think rightly, but it is a great pity that there is no law that can be applied to parents who are so indifferent to the safety of their own children to say nothing of other people's, as to allow them to play with weapons of this description, whether for the cruel purpose of shooting at pigeons or any other. Carelessness of this kind among fathers who possess airguns,—which they are apt to regard as harmless weapons,—is a great deal too common in Bombay and needs to be repressed.

Neglect of and Cruelty to Animals.

A contemporary comments strongly,—and very rightly,—on the scandal which occurred a few days ago in Hornby Road when a dying horse was allowed to lie on the roadside for nearly 24 hours without being removed. The spectacle seems to have been witnessed by two or three correspondents of our contemporary, whose indignation was naturally aroused, though it does not appear that they thought themselves called upon to take any helpful action in the matter. Unfortunately, as we have often pointed out, the public conscience of Bombay needs much rousing in matters of this sort. There is a lamentable degree of public indifference to the cruelty inflicted on animals, both positive and negative. But this scandal of failure to attend to animals injured on the road, can and ought to be put a stop to by public authority, by the provision of ambulances and the appointment of a police veterinary surgeon. In London the provision that is made by public authorities has been greatly augmented by the efforts of "Our Dumb Friend's League" which has stationed horse ambulances in many districts, and whose agents perambulate the streets ready to render assistance in emergencies. Perhaps our friends of the Bombay Humanitarian League might make an effort in this direction.

Alleged Irregularities of a District Court.

In January last we noticed in these columns a representation addressed to the Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court by a well known pleader of Surat drawing their Lordships' attention to certain questionable practices,—not warranted by any law,—alleged to be prevailing in the District Court of Surat. We understand that the pleader in question has received a reply from their Lordships stating that it is open to any person aggrieved to appeal to the High Court, but that their Lordships "do not propose to take any action at present in regard to these matters, which may come before them for judicial decision." Since this reply, which was dated 3rd February, 1916, was received, an appeal turning upon one of the irregularities cited, was filed in the High Court by a Parsi gentleman, who had been put to great expense in consequences of this irregularity. The appeal was decided by Mr. Justice Beaman, who set aside the decision of the District Court, holding that the principle of decision, which the District Court would not accept, was applicable and directing that the application of the Parsi gentleman should be disposed of by the District Court in accordance with the principle cited.

The Ignored Principle.

The irregularity alleged to be indulged in by the Surat Court is briefly described thus in the pleader's representation:—

When an executor appointed under a will does not take out probate for a long time and when the next of kin applies under section 193 to the Court to issue compulsory citation calling upon the executor to accept or renounce executorship, and when the executor appears and says that he is administering the estate and that it was not necessary nor was there any obligation to take out probate and it is not at all necessary to take out probate of the will, the District Court considers that such statements are tantamount to acceptance of the executorship such as is contemplated under Section 195 of Act X. of 1865, contrary to the views expressed by your Lordships in 19. I. L. R. Bom., page 123, and in 12 I. L. R. Cal., 370 and 375. Although its attention was drawn to these rulings he would not follow them.

Mr. Justice Beaman in his ruling above referred to has clearly pointed out the mistake of the District Court of Surat. He says: "One executor called upon by citation to accept or renounce is clearly compellable, if he accepts to take out probate within a limited time. If he does not do so L. of A. with copy of the will annexed may be granted to any competent applicant. This is the principle of the decisions in the cases of Motibai v. Karsondas Narayandas (I. L. R. 19 Bom., 123), and of Dayabhai Tapidas v. Damodar Tapidas (I. L. R. 20 Bom., 227). The Lower Court has decided this as a preliminary point against the applicant and decided it wrongly." Now that the irregularity has again been brought to the notice of the Surat Court, it is to be hoped that the Court will mend its decisions in future according to the law. But if the Court should still persist in the irregularity, the only remedy lies with the judges of the High Court who must move in the matter in the interests of justice and of the general public.

Bombay's Health in July.

The vital statistics of the City of Bombay for the month of July last disclose a substantial decline in the mortality from plague, small-pox and other principle diseases, in comparison with the figures of the previous month, while the general mortality rate this year was somewhat in advance of that of the corresponding period of last year. Thus, while the total number of deaths in July of last year amounted to 1,782, this year they totalled 2,325 during the corresponding month. Similarly while there were 41 deaths from plague and 20 deaths from small-pox in July, 1915, last month the total mortality from these diseases amounted to 69 and 24 respectively. Again, while there were only two deaths from cholera last year, there were as many as 30 fatal cases last month. Infant mortality also was on the increase this year, 799 deaths being registered during the month as against 598 of July last year. The prevailing diseases during the month appear to have been cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, enteric and malarial and other fevers.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

OFFENSIVE IN MACEDONIA.

RUSSIAN PRESSURE.

GEN. BOTHMER RETIRES.

HUNS REPEAT RHEIMS ATROCITIES.

The Allies have slowly but inexorably closed up on the Bulgarian lines along the whole front from Lake Priopate to Demir Hissar.

Russia's latest stroke brings the total prisoners captured since General Brussiloff opened the offensive in June up to half a million.

The flanking movements of General Sakharoff in the north and General Letchitsky in the south, followed by the effective frontal blow which General Tcherbatcheff delivered on August 8th, have caused General Bothmer finally to retire to his next line of defence on the Bug.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that Government proposed to extend the life of Parliament till the end of May.

German aeroplanes dropped incendiary and other bombs on Rheims, while their batteries shelled the different quarters of the town, destroying a civilian hospital and a dispensary.

A sharp artillery duel took place south of the Somme and east of the Meuse, while elsewhere there was intermittent cannonading.

A communique from General Haig says the situation is unchanged on the whole of the British line. There was the usual hostile shelling, particularly at Mametz and Pozieres and also at Arras and north of the Vierstraat-Wytschawe road. The British carried out several bombing raids.

It is officially announced that the British destroyer Lassoo was torpedoed or mined and sunk on the 13th August off the Dutch Coast. Two officers and four men are missing and one officer and one man were seriously wounded.

KITCHENER MEMORIAL FUND.

RECENT DONATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DHOLPUR, Aug. 15.

The Kitchener memorial fund is now over one and a quarter lakhs of rupees. The recent donations include their Highnesses of Kotah Rs. 3,000, Rewa Rs. 2,000, Panna and Jaisalmer Rs. 1,000 each, Alirajpur, Chamba and Burdwan Rs. 500 each, Jhalawar and Bilaspur Rs. 200 each, Schawal Rs. 100 and the Thakur Sahib of Piploda Rs. 50.

ALLIES PRESSING ON BULGARIANS.

RUSSIA'S HALF A MILLION PRISONERS.

SLOW BUT INEXORABLE.

ALLIES CLOSE UP ON BULGAR LINES.

HEAVY BOMBARDMENT OF PRINCIPAL DEFENCES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

SALONIKA, Aug. 14.

The Allies have slowly but inexorably closed up on the Bulgarian lines along the whole front from Lake Prispato to Demir Hissar.

The enemy is worried without intermission by heavy bombardment of his principal lines.

Between the belligerents south-westward of Doiran there are two minor hills on which the Allies are gradually creeping.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE ON THE ISONZO.

15 MONTHS' BLOODSHED TO TAKE ONE POSITION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Lord Northcliffe in a despatch from Isonzo, dated the 13th instant, says that the Austrian trenches on the Carso were blasted and drilled from rock with machinery similar to that used in the construction of the Simplon Tunnel. Hordes of Croats and other races worked night and day with pneumatic drills and dynamite making dug-outs.

The ferocity of the fighting will be imagined when it is known that the capture of the Calvaria position outside Gorizia alone cost Italy fifteen months' bloodshed. The discovery of kneeling bodies mummified by scorching heat testifies to the character of the climate.

The example of the enemy's hatred of the Italians is furnished by the fact that the Italian wounded have been found mutilated and with their skulls smashed and spiked with maces.

The curious fact is that English is often the only language common to the Italians and their prisoners as both have been in the United States and Canada.

Lord Northcliffe says that throughout his visit he has not seen an Austrian aeroplane or baloon but Italian balloons float undisturbed directing the fire of batteries while the Austrians are firing blindly.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

TWO OFFICERS AND FOUR MEN MISSING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.

It is officially announced that the British destroyer Lassoo was torpedoed or mined, and sunk on the 13th August, off the Dutch coast.

Two officers and four men are missing and one officer and one man were slightly wounded.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF LIFE TILL END OF MAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Asquith announced that Government proposed to extend the life of Parliament till the end of May.

DEATH OF SIR GEORGE TURNER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

MELBOURNE, Aug. 14.

The death of Sir George Turner, formerly Premier of Victoria, is announced.

VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The Italian steamer Nereus and French and Italian sailing ships have been sunk.

SUCCESS OF RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

HALF A MILLION PRISONERS.

GENERAL BOTHMER COMPELLED TO FALL BACK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Russia's latest stroke brings the total prisoners captured since General Brussiloff opened the offensive in June up to half a million.

The Bavarian General Bothmer's Austro-Germany army was the only enemy force which stood its ground in June, but the flanking movements of General Sakharoff in the north and General Letchitsky in the south prepared the way for the frontal blow which General Tcherbatcheff delivered most effectively on August 8th, causing the stubborn Bavarian finally to retire.

STUBBORN REARGUARD ACTIONS.

He is now ten miles west of his abandoned positions, fighting a series of stubborn rearguard actions to the next line of defence on the river Bug.

It remains to be seen whether he postponed his retreat too late as the Russian turning movement is progressing at the confluence of the Zlotalipa and the Dniester.

ENEMY'S NEXT LINE OF DEFENCE.

RUSSIAN PRESSURE ON BOTHMER'S CENTRE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 14.

Owing to General Letchitzky turning the Halicz bridgehead southward of the Dniester, it is not believed that the enemy can hold the Zlotalipa line, notwithstanding that ten months have been spent in making its defences. It is thought that a stand can only be made on the river Glina Lipa, the last serious obstacle southwest of Lemberg. But General Tcherbatcheff is closely pressing General Bothmer's centre and may be expected to disorganise increasingly his retreat.

ENEMY'S RETIREMENT ON UPPER SERETH.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE THROUGH CARPATHIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.

A Russian official statement says in the Upper Sereth the enemy retired westward to fortified positions behind which he is checking our advance at some points.

We continue to pursue the enemy in the region of the Middle Strypa and the river Koropiec, and have reached the northern bank of the Dniester, before Mariampol.

The enemy attacks in the wooded Carpathians have been everywhere repulsed.

TUSTOBABA STORMED.

ENDLESS LINES OF TRENCHES CARRIED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 15.

Last evening's communiqué said: The Russians continue to advance on the Sereth and Zlota Lipa regions fording their tributaries on some occasions breast-high and storming positions on opposite banks. The village of Tustobaba, north-west of the Dniester, has been stormed after a fierce fight, the Russians having to carry endless lines of trenches exposed to a very fierce machine-gun fire.

The Belgian cyclists with motorguns have distinguished themselves, capturing the town of Zoroff on the Strypa.

Official and Personal.

Lord Willingdon arrived in Bombay from Poona yesterday.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam arrived at Simla yesterday on a short visit to the Viceroy.

Mr. K. V. Rangswani Aiyangar has been elected to the Imperial Council by the landholders of Madras, the defeated candidate being the Raja of Kurupam.

Nawab Nawabali Chaudhari of Dhanbari has been elected to the Impecial Council by the Mahomedans of East Bengal, the defeated candidate being Mr. A. K. Gaznavi.

BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY'S ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH AIR-RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Last night's communiqué from Sir Douglas Haig said:—The situation is unchanged on the whole of the British line.

There was the usual hostile shelling, particularly at Mametz and Pozieres, and also at Arras and north of the Vierstraat-Wytschawe road.

Much successful aerial work was accomplished yesterday in co-operation with the artillery. There were also bombing raids, including three separate attacks on a hostile aerodrome. One machine is missing.

BRITISH PRISONERS SENT TO RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.

In the Commons Lord Robert Cecil said that many British prisoners had been sent to work in Russian territory occupied by the Germans who had not permitted the United States Ambassador to visit them.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

OPENING OF A BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

In the presence of a large and representative gathering of all sections of the Indian community with a sprinkling of Europeans, the Calcutta Branch of the Central Bank of India Limited, Bombay, was opened yesterday evening by Prof. C. J. Hamilton, Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University. The Bank is located in the Oriental Assurance Buildings, Clive Road. In the absence of Mr. A. J. Billimoria, Chairman Central Bank of India, Mr. Pochkhanawalla read the speech of Mr. Billimoria.

Prof. Hamilton said that there was plenty of room for a new bank and the success of a bank depended very largely upon the intimate personal relations existing between a banker and his customers and it was natural to suppose that in certain respects an Indian banker would have advantages under that head over his European competitors and was likely to be more successful in breaking down the habit of hoarding, which is still so common among the wealthy men of this country. It was education alone that would succeed in breaking down the hoarding habit. An Indian banker might have better opportunities of educating his fellow countrymen in the use of banking facilities than a European. Referring to some recent Indian bank failures he said failure was due not to any inherent defect of the banking system of this country but to personal weakness of those particular ventures. The break down of the ill-founded banks was due (1) ot either dishonesty or culpable negligence in management (2) the inefficiency of management and (3) possession of inadequate capital. There were solid reasons for believing that the Central Bank of India so long as it continues under its existing management would be free from these sources of weakness. The Central Bank had a subscribed capital of 30 lakhs of which 15 lakhs was paid up. Believing that there was a great need for the development of sound banking as a means of helping the industrial expansion of Bengal he welcomed the opening of the branch at Calcutta. In the course of time he hoped to see the branch bank system developed so as to carry facilities throughout the Indian provinces as it now did throughout the English countries. When that day came hoarded wealth of India would truly irrigate Indian industry and commerce and the organization of credit would be placed on the basis of enlightened business relationship.

Raja Rishee Kesh Law in welcoming the new branch said that the Central Bank was one of few indigenous institutions which combined faith with good work. That the bank commanded the confidence of public was evident from the progress it had made in spite of the serious bank crisis in 1913 which shook the popular confidence in the Indian banks. Men like the late Sir P. M. Mehta had spoken very highly of the bank and he was sure that this branch of the Bank in Calcutta would help in a great measure Bengal's industrial development.

Mr. R. D. Mehta proposed a vote of thanks to Professor Hamilton and read a letter from Lord Carmichael regretting his unavoidable absence.

Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur seconded the motion of thanks.

The Chairman in response to the vote of thanks said that in the development of the co-operative bank system lay the best hope that India would obtain similar facilities as in France.

RHEIMS SHELLED BY GERMANS.

CIVILIAN HOSPITAL DESTROYED.

ARTILLERY DUELS ON THE SOMME AND MEUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Aug. 15.

Last night's communiqué said:—Bad weather has hampered the operations on most of the front.

There was a sharp artillery duel south of the Somme and east of the Meuse. Elsewhere there was intermittent cannonading.

German aeroplanes dropped incendiary and other bombs on Rheims. German batteries meanwhile shelled the different quarters of the town. A Civilian hospital, which adjoins the church of St. Remy, was destroyed, and also a dispensary. Six civilians were killed.

HOW FRENCH CARRIED THIRD LINE.

WONDERFULLY SMALL LOSSES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Aug. 14.

The French captured their objectives in the German third positions in 80 minutes. Their losses were wonderfully small considering that four lines of trenches had to be crossed in desperate and close fighting.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

MR. AMBIKACHARAN MAZUMDAR'S ELECTION HELD VALID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

The District Magistrate of Dacca has firished his enquiry in the petition of Mr. Sarat Chandra Chakravarty, pleader, Dacca, against the Hon. Ambikacharan Mazumdar alleging that Mr. Mazumdar secured votes by corrupt practice.

The Magistrate in delivering judgment, found that there was no corrupt practice on the part of Mr. Mazumdar.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

MR. AMBICA CHARAN MAZUMDAR RECOMMENDED BY BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

A meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee was held to-day to make final nomination for the Congress presidentship. There was a large attendance of members. After various names were put to the vote and lost it was resolved *nem con* that Babu Ambica Charan Mazumdar be recommended by Bengal.

The "Bengalee" states that besides Babu Ambica Charan Mazumdar, who was finally nominated by Bengal, the names of Mrs. Annie Besant and Mr. Vijayaraghava Chariar were also proposed at yesterday's Bengal Congress Committee meeting

BERAR NOMINATES MR. MAZUMDAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRAOTI, Aug. 15.

The Berar Provincial Congress Committee has finally nominated Mr. Ambika Charan Mazumdar for the Presidentship of the Indian National Congress.

MAHOMEDANS AND HIGH COURT BENCH

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM'S SUBMISSION.

The following resolution passed by the Managing Committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam has been communicated to the Government of Bombay:—

"That the Managing Committee of the Anjuman beg sincerely to thank the Government of Bombay for the honour they have conferred on the Mahomedan Community by appointing Mr. Abdeali M. Kajiji, Bar-at-Law, an acting puisne judge of the Local High Court. They beg, in doing so, to submit most respectfully, that the Mahomedan Community has long been unrepresented on the Bench of the Bombay High Court and as a permanent appointment will, in all probability, be made in the near future, they sincerely hope Government will recognise the just claims of the Mahomedan Community, and confer the permanent appointment on Mr. Kajiji, who so richly deserves it."

ENGLAND'S EFFORT.

SUPPLY BASES IN FRANCE.

A MAGNIFICENT PIECE OF ORGANISATION.

In truth we in England know very little about our bases abroad, about what it means to supply the ever-growing needs of the English armies in France, writes Mrs. Humphrey Ward, in the course of one of her series of "Letters to an American Friend" published in the "Daily Telegraph." The military world takes what has been done for granted; the general English public supposes that the Tommies, when their days in the home camps are done, get "somehow" conveyed to the front, being "somehow" equipped, fed, clothed, nursed and mended, and sent on their way across France in interminable lines of trains. As to the details of the process, it rarely troubles its head. The fact is, however, that the work of the great supply bases abroad, and of the various corps and services connected with them—Army Ordnance, Army Service, Army Medical, railway and motor transport—is a desparately interesting study; and during the past eighteen months, under the "I.G.C." (Inspector-General of Communications), has developed some of the best brains in the Army.

AT A GREAT FRENCH PORT.

Two days spent, under the guidance of the Base Commandant, or of an officer of his staff, among the docks and warehouses of a great French port, among the huts of its reinforcement camps, which contain more men than Aldershot before August, 1914, or in its workshops of the Army Ordnance Corps, gave me my first experience of the organising power that has gone to these departments of the war. The general in command of the base was there in the first weeks of the struggle and during the great retreat. He retired with his staff to Nantes—leaving only a broken motor-car behind him!—just about the time that the French Government betook itself to Bordeaux. But in September he was back again, and the building-up process began, which has since known neither stop nor stay. That the commercial needs of a great French port should have been able to accommodate themselves as they have to the military needs of the British Army speaks loudly for the tact and good feeling on both sides. The task has not been at all times an easy one; and I could not help thinking as we walked together through the crowded scene that the tone and temper of the able man beside me—his admiration, simply expressed, yet evidently profound, for the French spirit in the war, and for the heroic unity of the country through all ranks and classes, accounted for a great deal. In the presence of a goodwill all stress and difficulties disappear.

Look now at this immense hanger or store-house—the largest in the world—through which we are walking. It was completed three years before the war, partly, it is said, by German money, to house the growing cotton trade of the port. It now houses a large proportion of the food of the British Army. The hangar is half a mile long, and is bounded on one side by the docks where the ships are discharging, and on the other by the railway lines where the trains are loading up for the front. You walk through avenues of bacon, through streets of biscuits and jam. On the quays just outside ships from England, Canada, Norway, Argentina, Australia are pouring out their stores. Stand and watch the endless cranes at work, and think what English sea-power means! And on the other side watch the packing of the trucks that are going to the front, the order and perfection with which the requisitions, large and small, of every regiment are supplied. One thinks of the Crimean scandals. The ghost of Florence Nightingale seems to move beside us, watching contentedly what has come of all that long reforming labour, dealing with the health, the sanitation, the food, and equipment of the soldier in which she played her part; and one might fancy the great shade pausing specially beside the wired-in space labelled "Medical Comforts," and generally known as "The Cage." Medical necessaries are housed elsewhere; but here are the dainties, the special foods, the easing appliances of all kinds, which are to make life bearable to many a sorely-wounded man.

REPAIRING SHEDS.

As to the huge sheds of the Army Ordnance Department, which supply everything that the soldier doesn't eat, all metal stores, nails, horseshoes, oil cans, barbed wire—by the ton—trenching-tools, wheelbarrows, pickaxes, razors, sandbags, knives, screws, shovels, picketing-pegs, and the like—they are, of course, endless; and the men who work in them are housed in one of the largest sheds in tiers of bunks from floor to ceiling. Perhaps the most interesting parts of the depot, to the outsider, are the repairing sheds and work-finders, gun-carriages, harness, all torn to which we drive on. For this is work that has never been done before in connection with an army in the field. Day by day trains full of articles for repair come down from the front. I happened to see a train of the kind later on, leaving a station close to the fighting line. Guns, rifles, range-finders, gun-carriages, harness, all torn and useless uniforms, tents, boots by the thousand, come to this base to be repaired or to be sent home for transformation into "shoddy" to the Yorkshire towns. Nothing seems too large or too small for Colonel D—'s department. Field-glasses, periscopes, water-bottles, they arrive down from the trenches with the same certainty as a wounded howitzer or machine-gun, and are returned as promptly.

The booking of ordinary telegrams for Budma has been temporarily suspended.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

DR. MACKICHAN'S ADDRESS.

PROGRESS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

WHY RETARDED.

DEFECTS OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS

NEED FOR ADDING ONE YEAR

In his Convocation address yesterday, Dr. Mackichan, the Vice-Chancellor, dealt chiefly with the defects of secondary education owing to which the University is defrauded of the splendid results that may be expected. He said that the High School training was entirely inadequate and practically the University standards were being lowered to meet that inadequate preparation. He referred to the considerable task of reconstruction in secondary education and said that the students' first year at college could be better utilised if transferred to the High School curricula.

The annual Convocation of the University of Bombay was held yesterday in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, Lord Willingdon, the Chancellor, presiding. A large number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the cause of education attended, and were accommodated in the Hall, the students occupying the galleries. On the Chancellor's procession entering the Hall, those present rose and remained standing until the Chancellor had taken his seat. Degrees were then conferred on the new graduates, after which Mr. F. Dastur, Registrar, presented the annual progress report of the University.

The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor, then delivered the Convocation Address, after which the Chancellor declared the Convocation dissolved; and the procession left the Hall in the reverse order to which it had entered it.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

The Vice-Chancellor, in his address, said:—

Mr. Chancellor, Members of the Senate, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

We are assembled this evening in annual Convocation to admit to a place in the ranks of the graduates of this University those young men and young women who in ever-increasing numbers are coming forward to claim this honour.

In welcoming these new aspirants to the position they have won, we are reminded of those who have passed from us after years of honoured service in this University, in the professions they have pursued, and in the public life of the City and the State.

Since we last met in Convocation two of the Ordinary Fellows and six of the Honorary Fellows of the University have been removed by death. Of the two former, Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, our late Vice-Chancellor, was the most eminent, so eminent as a son of the University and as a leader in our public life that it is not necessary to remind you of the place which he filled in these different spheres. Death claimed him before he could receive at the hands of the Chancellor the honorary degree which the University, by the unanimous vote of the Syndicate and the Senate, had resolved to confer on him. To all of you it must be gratifying to learn from the report which has been presented by the Registrar that the name of Sir Pherozeshah is to stand permanently in its appropriate place beside that roll of honour, to which during the past year fresh lustre has been added by the insertion in it of the names of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, the beloved Viceroy who so recently left our shores.

INDIA AND WAR.

Dr. Mackichan then referred to the death of Prof. Isphahani and six Honorary Fellows whom death had claimed since the last Convocation and said:—

The names which I have mentioned remind us that the first generation of our graduates has well-nigh passed away. The places which these pioneers in the field of higher education have left vacant are now occupied by a new generation of scholars, who in turn will be succeeded by those whom we have to-day admitted to their various degrees. It is thus a time which invites to reminiscence and also calls for new departures in connection with the activities of the University. The time may appear to be inauspicious for new undertakings, for we are still under the cloud of war. Its baleful shadow falls upon us everywhere and at every time. This circumstance gave subject and colour to the address which your Excellency as Chancellor delivered from this place a year ago. Your impressive and inspiring message is still fresh in the recollection of us all and its lessons have found continuous illustration in the experiences of another year of deadly international warfare. Events which will lead to the end (May God speed it!) of this cataclysm of devastation and of death are in progress and we are beginning to look more definitely into that period so often summed up in the words "after the war." The Allies are already concerting their economic measures against the coming time. We too should not feel precluded from the consideration of the kind of future to which as a University we should look forward. Your Excellency's exposition of the principles which are at stake in this struggle and the attitude which these require in us has found a response in the thoughts and feelings of that India which has been to so large an extent the creation of our Universities. It fills us with joy to see India ranging herself by our side in this conflict. The liberality of her princes, and the sacrifices which her sons have made, of strength and so often of life, to make victory speedier and more sure,—these have aroused a wonderful enthusiasm throughout the British Empire. But to my mind there is something more significant than all this aggregate of service and co-operation. I mean the intellectual and moral sympathy which this great crisis has called forth between India and the rest of the Empire. It is not knowledge which moves the world but spiritual ideals and moral convictions; and when Britain was moved, in response to the call of duty and honour and of humanity, to enter into this conflict, the uppermost thought in the minds of those who were concerned as to India's future was not, whether India would take her stand alongside Great Britain and her Allies on the stricken field, whether her Princes and Rulers would lay their treasures at the foot of the Emperor; but whether the heart of India would respond in inward appreciation and sympathy to the spirit in which our nation was entering on this world-conflict.

HEART OF INDIA BEATS TRUE.

To those of us who have sought to understand the attitude of the enlightened classes of India in regard to this momentous struggle it has brought unmingled gratification to find that the heart of India beats true, that to India also those ideals are precious, in the interest of which Britain and her Allies were impelled to enter on this war. These are ideals which India too regards as secred and she has taken her place in the front of battle in widely separated regions of the earth not simply because her soldiers were called to the colours, but because India felt herself to be one with the whole Empire in those spiritual convictions which lay behind the movements of her armies and which inspired the stern resolve to conquer in this strife. Surely it is something which touches most intimately the life and spirit of our University that the issues which are now at stake should have come home to the mind of India with a clearness and a force similar to that with which they appealed to the heart of the whole Empire. The influences which radiate from our Universities may well be included among the things that have made it possible for India to reveal her true mind to the nations of the world. In this conflict of warring ieals that is proceeding day by day to its final issue, our confidence that victory is sure and that a better era is preparing for all the nations, is simply our conviction that in God's government of this world the cause of righteousness and freedom is bound to triumph over an unrighteous ethic born of human arrogance, a doctrine of force that tramples under foot every right of the weak. That India has been moved to take her stand on the side of righteousness means more to India even than to the Empire, for it leads all who cherish high anticipations in regard to the future of this country to believe that all thoughtful and sincere Indian patriots, convinced that,

By the soul
Alone the nations shall be great and free,

will recognise that their highest aspirations can only be realised through the moral and spiritual uplifting of the entire nation.

FORTY YEARS' PROGRESS.

Turning now to view more nearly the condition and prospects of our University, may I be permitted as one whose connection with this University stretches far back into the past to indulge for a little in retrospect? Looking back upon those early days, and calling to mind the University men of that period, of whom so few are now left to us, I should like to ask, What advances have we made during the past forty years? We have advanced rapidly in respect of the number of our students and of our Colleges, the number of our degrees and of our graduates. In every faculty we have elaborated new curricula. We have witnessed various measures of University reform, and new departures have been planned in order to enlarge the scope of our activities. Soon we shall see great additions to our external structures in two handsome piles of building in which we propose to locate our new offices and our classrooms for post-granuate work under University professors, who are still to be appointed. The Govenment of India has dowered us with unexpected grants and already these have been applied to the institution of lectureships and the reorganization of the University library. And yet we cannot hide from ourselves the fact, so disconcerting and distressing to us all, that owing to some fundamental and constantly operating cause, we are being defrauded of the splendid results that might have been expected from an organization which has been elaborated by the efforts of well-nigh sixty years.

PAST AND PRESENT GENERATIONS.

Has the present generation outstripped in general culture and in all those qualities associated with it, which make for the elavation of a people, the men who long ago stood in this same place to receive their degrees as these young men have done to-day? We gratefully recognise that in faculties that are concerned with the scientific professions, there has been a marked advance arising from progress in teaching and equpment in these faculties. In the faculty of Arts, however, which covers the largest portion of the field of our activity can we say that the products of to-day stand above those of the earlier time or as far above them as we might in reason have expected? It is not easy to give a simple answer to this question. In those early days it was the few, the select spirits of the time, who sought admission to the University; to-day it is the ambition of almost every one who has enjoyed the benefits of an English education to enter the University. We have no right to expect therefore that we should have the same proportion of outstanding men. The Telangs and Ranades and Mehtas of that time were towering personalities in a very limited group. The successors of these men are today a small group amid a great multitude My own conviction is that we have still among our graduates men of the same high order. We send to the West graduates capable of winning the highest honours in the University of London and we still furnish to Cambridge a Senior Wrangler or his modern substitute, as has been seen again this year in the distinction won by our Government of India scholar. But such outstanding successes now represent a small proportion of the men of our University. If we are to institute a comparison, it ought to be based not on the exceptional achievement of the few but on the general result of the system as a whole.

WHY PROGRESS IS SLOW.

I am afraid we must confess that, judged by this test, the amount of progress that has been achieved falls far short of our reasonable expectation. It is the duty of every one, who is devoted to the interests of this University and desires to serve it, to endeavour to discover the cause of the slowness of our progress. The reason is not far to seek. It is not to be found in any specific defects in our curricula of study; nor is it due to any lack of ardent students, earnest in the pursuit of knowledge, ready to make every kind of sacrifice, of comfort, ease and even of health, in order to achieve their purpose. Students more willing to be taught and guided, young men and young women more eager for success, are not to be found in any of the Universities of the world. The reason of which we are in search lies elsewhere; it is to be sought in the process through which these students are made to pass on their way to the goal which we have set before them. It is because we as a University have been too forgetful of the fact that our University system is dependent for its efficiency on the kind of education which precedes the entrance of the student into the University. We have an excellent, well-organized system of elementary education and a University with syllabuses and curricula which, if adequately carried out, would place our graduates in high academic rank; but unfortunately the intermediate stage, the High School preparation is entirely inadequate and practically our University standards are being lowered to meet this inadequate preparation. University reform in any other sense is not one of our crying needs. What the University needs is well-prepared students, students so thoroughly equipped with a knowledge of the language that is to be the sole medium of their future studies, so well-grounded in the fundamental branches of a sound general education, that the courses prescribed by the University may become a reality and may prove to the men who enter on them a means of growing knowledge and expanding joy.

A MISPLACED YEAR.

The University requires such an improvement in the quality of the students who enter it that the life of those students shall not be one of overwhelming strain, ending too often in disappointment and failure and such that the professors in our Colleges shall find it possible to give them of their best and assist them in becoming intellectually strong and free. To me it has long been manifest that, except in the case of a few specially gifted young men, the standard of preparedness on which the University insists under the present system fails to secure this, with the result that a student's first year at College is spent in carrying on a course of study which could have been pursued under far more favourable conditions and with far better result in school. It is a year misplaced and the consequences of this misplacement dog the unfortunate student all through his University career. The simple remedy is to place it where it ought to be, and to begin the College course where this first year College course or, what it really is, this closing year of the school, ends. I suppose there are few who have had any experience of College work who would not endorse the conviction, which many of us arrived at long ago, that the Previous Examination, as it used to be held by the University, marked the real beginning of College study in any proper sense of the term and that this was the real Matriculation Examination in our University. Increasing experience has driven this conviction further home and to many of us it has become a settled conviction, which leaves no room for even the shadow of a doubt, that this is the point at which admission to the University should take place.

LOOKING TO FOUNDATIONS NECESSARY.

The acceptance of this position, no doubt involves a considerable task of reconstruction in our Secondary Education. It is a task which must be resolutely and courageously faced, in which Government and the University must heartily co-operate, if this University is to fulfil worthily its high function. To re-organize University courses is a comparatively simple process; to make these real and fruitful by increasing the efficiency of the education that is preliminary to them is a task that requires the patient remodelling of many agencies. The former is perhaps a more imposing process: but it is a thing of emptiness unless the latter is also faithfully performed. The attempt to accomplish the former without having first attended to the latter (and this is a view which I have often pressed in the meetings of our Senate) is as ill-considered as that of the builder who lavishes skill and expenditure on the upper structure which greatly impresses the onlooker, but neglects the lower parts of his fabric which though they may not appeal so powerfully to the passer-by are regarded by all who know as the things of chiefest moment. Such mistakes have been made in the history of this University. They can still be corrected by again looking to our foundations. And this we must do if all our life and the lives of our students are not to be spent "in shallows and in miseries."

EXAMINERS' INDICTMENTS.

If any should be disposed to doubt the urgency of this need, let him peruse the reports of our Examiners which are in the hands of many of us and have been recently commented upon in the public press. I shall not quote here the indictments contained in several of these reports submitted by European and Indian Examiners, the most severe being those offered by an Indian who is himself a graduate of this University. I would only say that they support every word of my contention. They show that only in the case of a limited number of our students principally, though not exclusively, those who go in for Honours, are the performances of the candidates of high merit, while great numbers give unmistakable evidence of carelessness and inaccuracy, due to the imperfect education with which they approached their University studies.

"UNINTELLIGENT CRAM."

There is one class of remark which frequently recurs in those reports which seems to invite a deeper consideration of the methods of instruction pursued in our schools. These reports complain of a want of originality in the answers of candidates and allude to the prevalence of what is described as "unintelligent cram." Personally I should feel disposed to condone this alleged want of originality, for originality is scarcely to be expected in the ordinary student at this comparatively early stage. If by "cram" is meant the memorizing of results at which we have arrived by processes thoroughly understood, then "cram" is something practised by all men and not confined to the candidates at University examinations. It is essential to all progress, for we cannot be always retracing our steps from the beginning. The mathematician must carry in his memory numerous formulae every one of which he ought, however, to be able to rediscover whenever it may be necessary. "Unintelligent cram" is, I take it, the loading of the memory with propositions which are not understood, the very terms of which may be unintelligible to the user. If this kind of "cram" is so prevalent as these reports seem to indicate, there must be a reason for it which ought to be inquired into. The conclusion at which I have arrived is, that it is intimately connected with the fact that so much is taught and attempted to be learned, at too early a stage, in a foreign tongue. When any subject has to be studied through the medium of a language not yet understood the tendency to "unintelligent cram" is inevitable. The case of such a student is like that of the youth without mathematical understanding who is being initiated into the mysteries of Euclid. If he has no conception of the things contained in these propositions and cannot think them out for himself he can at least commit Euclid's words to memory and in his despair he falls back on a power which all his young life he has learned to trust. He takes upon himself the dreary task of committing all these strange things to memory. His faith in the great geometer is unbounded and he learns to repeat his mystic statements from memory with the result that he learns nothing of geometry except to hate the very name of it. Is there not a danger that the same thing may happen in regard to many other things besides mathematics?

THE MEDIUM OF EDUCATION.

Unless the first conceptions are really grasped and clearly understood all real progress becomes hard, becomes indeed impossible. In view of this the Educational Department has wisely encouraged the use of the vernacular both in teaching and examining in some quite advanced classes; but to a large extent this permission is not taken advantage of and quite young boys have to learn certain subjects from the beginning in a language which they cannot throughly understand, and which they cannot freely wield. Need we wonder that here again recourse is had to the well-trained memorizing faculty and that the habit thus formed runs through the subsequent stages of the student's career? My own impression is that English is too much in use as the medium of instruction, and perhaps too early in all our schools. If it were more judiciously used as a medium it would perhaps be better studied and acquired as a language. The views to which I have given expression are not intended to lend any countenance to those over-zealous vernacularists who are beginning to demand that in the University Matriculation Examination, answers should be allowed to be written in the student's vernacular in all subjects except English. Those enthusiasts have scarcely realised how much confusion they are proposing to introduce into the examinations of the University nor how seriously the carrying out of their proposals would imperil the future success of every student. In the University there is and can be only one medium, viz., the English language. Before he enters the University the student must be familiar with English as a medium of study and expression. His last year in the course of study which I have been advocating would be an "English" year, and if he is supposed to be capable of answering questions on the English language in English he ought to have sufficient familiarity with the language to be able to answer in it questions on other subjects also. The very fact that he has learned them in the beginning in his own language, and thus presumably understands them better should give him an advantage in answering questions on them in any language which he truly knows.

PLEADER'S DEATH IN COURT.

COLLAPSES FROM HEAT STROKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Aug. 15.

On concluding his address to the Court in Karachi in a law suit yesterday, Mr. Udharam Khubchand, pleader, collapsed from heat stroke and died in a few minutes. The Court was immediately closed and also all the other Courts in Karachi, including the Judicial Commissioner's Court.

MERITS OF VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have just received a copy of your issue of May 29th containing a letter signed "Vaccinationist," dealing with my remarks in your issue of May 11th. I thank your correspondent for his courteous references to myself, and would only say this, in regard to the personal side of the matter, that many opponents of vaccination feel so deeply and have experienced such terrible misery (either in themselves or their children) through vaccination, that in their furious hate of the practice they cannot help expressing the most bitter sentiments against the profession which is chiefly responsible for forcing the operation on the public. My own view is that abuse does no good at all, but I realise why it is that some anti-vaccinists burst out into torrents of abuse of the doctors, when they believe that the profession could, if it would, remove this curse from our midst.

Now with regard to your correspondent's contentions. He declares that there is no difficulty in ascertaining and grouping vaccinated children from those that are not vaccinated. I do not understand how this can be. I have studied official reports for different parts of India for many years, and if there is one thing that is brought home in those reports it is the utter untrustworthiness of the official records. Even here in England with the records kept with a degree of accuracy probably only surpassed in Germany it would be difficult at any given moment to say how many vaccinated and how many unvaccinated children there were in a town. What is overlooked in statistics like these is the fact that when small-pox breaks out the vaccinated and the unvaccinated are all alike in the same danger. It is in the few days before the officials know about the outbreak that the real danger exists. Then the officials vaccinate a number of people and say: "See how vaccination has protected these people!" But they had shown beforehand that they were not susceptible.

Then with reference to this village of Hathuran, were there no tiny babies under vaccination age in the castes which usually vaccinated their children? I cannot believe that every child in those castes had been vaccinated. It is so opposed to all experience everywhere that it is absolutely incredible, the outbreak was discovered, but before then they had been exposed to danger and their subsequent vaccination could not have stopped an attack of small-pox had they previously contracted the disease.

Then "Vaccinationist" admits that there is an element of uncertainty in the way Vaccination Acts. In that case, how dare any Government make the operation compulsory? Unless absolute and complete protection can be promised, together with absolute and complete absence of the slightest danger, it is a wicked act to compel any parent to have his chilren vaccinated.

"Vaccinationist" gives certain statistics regarding the Prussian Army. I could fill your columns with statistics on the other side. Suffice it to say that in England and Wales when 90 per cent. of the available children were vaccinated the small-pox death rate was 230 per million living, but when it had dropped to 68.5 per cent. the small-pox death rate was only 13 per million living (in the years 1891-1900).

I cannot understand "vaccinationist's" reference to small-pox in Bombay. Bombay was the first town in India to introduce compulsory vaccination (in 1877). Here are the figures of small-pox deaths, per million living of the population

Average annual number of deaths per million living.

1881-1890	.....	385.8
1891-1900	.....	725.2
1901-1910	.....	849.0

In 1910 the mortality from small-pox reached the very large figure of 1,133 per million, or three times what it was 30 years before! Where is the evidence that the ravages of small-pox "have been and are being controlled by rigorous and systematic enforcement of vaccination?"

As for "Vaccinationist's" contention that small-pox cannot be controlled by sanitation, has he ever tried? Leicester has done so and many other towns in this country. The figures for small-pox before and after the passing of our great Public Health Act of 1875 show clearly what can be done in this direction. When England was best vaccinated she had the worst small-pox epidemic on record; when she was least vaccinated she had least small-pox, and that notwithstanding sundry importations of the disease into various towns.

"Vaccinationist" rightly contends that there are enormous difficulties in the way of introducing proper sanitation into India. I do not for one moment dispute this. I only poirt out that in no other way will zymotic disease be stamped out. Vaccination will never stop small-pox. It has been tried over and over again, in Italy, in France, in Japan, and it has always failed wherever there has been bad sanitation. Indian records show the same thing. With the enormous total of eight million vaccinations every year, you still have an average of 100,000 deaths per annum from small-pox. You stamp disease instead of stamping it out. You add to the sufferings of the poor. I know you do it with the best of intentions, but it is none the less a cruel wrong. Some wonder at the unrest in India, and I have no doubt that much of it springs from causes for which our Government is not in the least to blame, but at the same time the utter ignorance and blindness of the average official on this vaccination question is so great that one wonders if in other directions they are equally misinformed and unwilling to learn. We in England wish to help the Government all we can. We know the value of law and order, and we appreciate it so much that we cannot help raising our protest against bad laws and against attempts to enforce the propagation of disease.

If "Vaccinationst" cares to send me his name and address I will forward him a pamphlet compiled from Indian official records, which will probably astonish him, so clear is the case against vaccination as proved by the Government figures.—Yours, etc.,

L. LOAT,

Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.,
July 13th, 1916.

THE CONGRESS PRESIDENCY

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—The public meeting of the citizens of Lucknow, held on August 11th, presided over by Mr. Syed Nabi Ullah, at which the Hon. Pandit Gokarnath Misra, a Secretary of the Congress Reception Committee, proposed, and the Hon. Mr. Syed Wazir Hasan, Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, seconded a proposition, unanimously carried, that "the person best fitted to preside over the Congress would be Mrs. Annie Besant," leads me to make the following statement.

I was selected by the Madras Congress Committee as one of the "eligibles" for the Presidency of the Congress, and was first in order of voting strength. At the meeting called for the final election, I rose before any candidate was proposed, stated frankly that I thought that, under present conditions, I ought to be returned as a protest against the attack by the Governments of Madras and Bombay on the Liberty of the Press and of political discussion; but that such a vote, to be valuable, should be unanious and that I knew that it would not be unanimous in that Committee. (An active canvas had been carried on for the return of Mr. Vijiaraghachariar.) That being so, rather than be a bone of contention, I withdrew my candidature.

Under these circumstances, Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer, who had before stood second on the list, was elected by 21 votes to 11—a choice which we, the majority, regard as an honour to the Committee.

My own withdrawal it will be seen, was not motived by any unwillingness to accept the great honour of election, but by the feeling that an almost evenly divided vote on a person who, for the moment, is embodying the principle of the Freedom of the Press and of political discussion, would be useless and even mischievous. Even on our Madras Committee, the most progressive in India, judging by its scheme of Self-Government and its educative propaganda, we have a strong leavening of men who fear my outspokenness and are not prepared to incur Government displeasure on behalf of a person with whom they do not "see eye-to-eye on everything." The principle by which English Liberty has been won, to defend Liberty where she is attacked instead of where she is not attacked, is not yet acceptable to the elders of the Congress movement. It was the principle on which Charles Bradlaugh and myself republished a pamphlet on the Population Question—written by an American doctor before either of us was born—a horrid little pamphlet in many ways. We sold it to the police, were prosecuted, were defeated, but upset the decision on appeal, recovered the books seized, sold them openly, and dropped the publication when we were notified that no further proceedings would be taken against us. That spirit of defending Liberty wherever she is attacked, under the most trying circumstances, is born in India, and ensures her redemption. But it is born into the younger generation, in men up to, perhaps, forty years of age. In the elders it is found in a minority only.

Now the Lucknow meeting is a manifestation of that feeling, but few, if any, Congress Committees will show it. My election would prove to Great Britain that India is in earnest, and is following Great Britain's own example of boldly standing by a person who is fighting for Liberty, and of opposing Governments who are trying to shackle free speech. Thus masses of Christian men, who detested Charles Bradlaugh's Atheism, stood by him against the tyranny of Parliament itself. If England saw that spirit here, she would recognise India as of her kin.

The election of the Congress President rests with the Congress Committees, not with public meetings. The latter, however, though I should not have invited them, are valuable as showing the opinion of Indians generally, and will have much weight in England, accustomed to this form of the expression of popular opinion.

For me, I have one object only, to serve in winning India's Freedom, and I count it as the crown of my life that, in my old age, I am privileged to fight and to suffer for her. As the President of her Congress, or as guest in a Government prison, I am equally content, for in either case I am Her servant.—Yours, etc.,

ANNIE BESANT.

Madras, Aug. 14, 1916.

RED CROSS ORGANISATION IN INDIA

EFFECT OF RECENT CHANGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

With regard to the recently announced change in the Red Cross Organisation in India, it should be understood that the amalgamation so far as the Central Executive Committee is concerned, merely implies the addition to this Committee of additional members and the appointment of Major Hepper, Red Cross Commissioner, Bombay, as Vice-Chairman. The Joint War Committee hopes that provincial centres and working committees as well as the various ladies' organisations which past will continue to do the same in the future. Gifts in kind should be sent to the Superintendent, War Gifts Depot, Bombay, while contributions in money should be addressed to the Chairman or Honorary Secretary, Indian Branch, Joint War Committee Headquarters, Simla.

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(Poorness of Blood.)

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CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 9.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut A Allen, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut F T Aspinall, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut H L Atkins, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A Y Bailey, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut G H W Blackman, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G C Bolton, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut F E Bowney, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut F J Brett, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut R H C Bushell, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut H Q Carver, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut R J Childs, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut F A Clarke, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut H C Clough, Manchesters.
Lieut C Collins, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut D Crawford, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut F C Dennis, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut H E Dyson, York and Lancasters.
Lieut T D Eddison, Liverpools.
Captain H E Footner, Artillery.
Captain W Fraser, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut D N Gaussen, Bedfords.
Captain C B Grant, Machine Gun Corps.
Captain C B Hayward, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain E L Howell,, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut H M Jones, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut P S Lee, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut W A H Lindsay, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut A N Marshall, Bedfords.
Captain C S Meares, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut R E Melly, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut R M Miller, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut J F Motler, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J W Musker, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut E A Oliver, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain E C Orford, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut E R Porritt, Liverpools.
Captain D C Ranken, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G N Sharpe, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut R H Smith, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J B Strang, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E F H Taylor, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C R S Turner, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut J Vaughan, Liverpools.
Lieut R W Vaughan-Roberts, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut E L West, Norfolks.
Captain T Whiting, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut G E Wilkinson, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut F C D Williams, East Surreys.
Captain W Willmer, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut W G Woodin, Liverpools.

WOUNDED, NOW KILLED.

Captain C C Chambers, Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A H A Langford, Sherwoods.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J N L Baker, Liverpools.
Captain W H L Barnett, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut J F W Berry, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut F H Bickerton, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A E Biggs, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut J R Blabey, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut H N Brinson, Liverpools.
Captain G L Brown, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut F A Bull, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D G Carr, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut B Clothier, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut D D Cormack, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut S J Cowell, Medicals.
Second-Lieut E J Dowley, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut R Downing, North Staffords.
Lieut E Farbrother, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J C Fenton, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J S Ferrier, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut L E Fletcher, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut K Fletcher-Barrett, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut L E Flint, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut T J French, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A S Gardner, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E W F Gibson, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H E Gill, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut D S Glenister, Sussex.
Second-Lieut S N Gore, Royal Fusiliers.
Major A A Goschen, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C N Green, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut H M E Gudgeon, Bedfords.
Lieut F L Hall, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut B F Harland, Northamptons.
Lieut A A Harrison, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut G C Harryman, Manchesters.
Captain J N Hawkins, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut R J Haye, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut T C W Haynes, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut S Heal, Devons.
Second-Lieut F Heaton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A G Henderson, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J L Hincheliffe, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut E Hines, Manchesters.
Lieut A B Hoggett, West Yorks.
Captain J R Holme, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut W K Holmes, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut A T S Holt, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut A C Horner, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut E B Hough, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut C J Hopwarth, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut F R Howell, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut S C Jackson, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut W H Johnston, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut K C J Jones, Bedfords.
Lieut M J Kavanagh, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut H E Keeton, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut V J G Kemm, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut M W Kennedy, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut M A Kent, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut N Laidley, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E H Lascelles, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut C H Lazarus, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut E T Lewis, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut H B Lomas, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut H C Lovely, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut D D Low, Border Regiment.
Captain F B Ludlow, Sherwoods.
Captain J D M McCallum, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut F J Mackie, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut C P Mattey, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut C A Moore, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut E A Moore, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut T Morgan, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut O F Moritz, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut G H Morris, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut D G Mulligan, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut W A Murray, Royal Fusisiers.
Second-Lieut N H Noble, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut F Norcross, Manchesters.
Captain W R Nottidge, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut S J Owen, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut L E Parsons, Berkshires.
Lieut D Paton, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F A Pepper, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Prescott, Liverpools.
Captain W L Read, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut A G Rees, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain J A Roche, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut W H Robinson, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut-Colonel G Rollo, Liverpools.
Brigadier-General Honourable C J Sackville-West.
Second-Lieut C Sadler, Manchesters.
Lieut L G Sanford, Field Artillery.
Lieut C W Sharp, Medicals.
Second-Lieut F A H Sharp, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W E R Short, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut J E M Skinner, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut F A Sloan, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut W F Smith, Royal Engineers.
Second-Lieut W S Standring, East Lancs.
Lieut C R Stephens, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut T I Stevenson, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut S T Tatham, Middlesex.
Captain H W Taylor, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain W T Taylor, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut B S Thompson, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut R E Tighe, Dublins.
Second-Lieut R E S Tuckey, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J Tyndall, Londons.
Second-Lieut E Walker, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E M Welstead, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J S Wilkinson, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut S C H Williams, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain H T Willmer, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut N Worship, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut E W Willmer, Liverpools.

WOUDNED, MISSING.

Captain P A Blythe, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut P J Furlong, Liverpools.
Lieut W L Harris, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D P Irving, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut C N J Kennedy, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut G W Lamb, Liverpools.
Captain W Nickson, Liverpools.
Captain W F Routley, Manchesters.
Lieut J N Sergiades, Liverpools.
Captain F Wolfenden, Manchesters.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut F J Eathorne, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G T Edwards, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut P G du V Haworth, Manchesters.

MISSING, BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A V Morrison, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H G Plested, Manchesters.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut R H Ashton, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H K Bush, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J E P Cockey, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut G B Duncan, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut S J Faris, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut F E Gallichon, North Staffords.
Lieut E F Gardiner, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut J Mc A C Gracie, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut L A Harries-Jones, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut E Kavanagh, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut P R King, Manchesters.
Lieut W S Lomax, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut P McHugh, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut R W Nichol, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J S Partington, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J W E Paul, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut C E Poynton, Manchesters.
Lieut J R Reid, Berkshires.
Captain R H Slater, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut G H Slaughter, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W Small, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H J Stiwell, Berkshires.
Captain W A Summers, Hussars.
Second-Lieut F C O Twist, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut A E Wilson, Liverpools.

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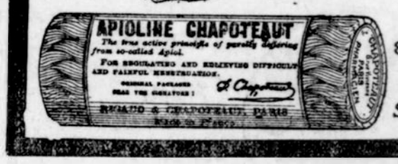

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BRAND.	Re.	as.	p.	Price
Snowflake 150 deg.	7	9	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	7	9	2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	6	9	2	per case.
Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg.	6	9	2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	6	4	2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	6	4	2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins).	5	8	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins).	5	8	0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in this)	5	8	0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk).	4	14	0	per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of the Blk Oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

The Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Re. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

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Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for The INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.